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AMERICA. [562.]

An intercepted letter from Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; one of the Maryland delegates in the continental congreſs, to Horatio Gates, Eſq; Adjutant-General of the provincials, dated, Annapolis, Aug. 18. 1775.

"My dear Sir,

I Received yours of the 21ſt of July, and in a day or two afterwards forwarded your letter to Mrs Gates by my brother, with directions, if ſhe had left Frederick-town, where ſhe then was on a viſit, and he had no immediate good opportunity, to ſend a ſervant on purpoſe.

I ſhall be very unhappy that petitioning the King, to which meaſure I was much a friend, ſhould give you, or any one elſe attached to the cauſe of America and of liberty, the leaſt uneaſineſs. You and I, and America in general, may almoſt univerſally wiſh, in the firſt place, to eſtabliſh our liberties; our ſecond wiſh is a reunion with Britain; ſo may we preſerve the empire entire, and the conſtitutional liberty, founded in Whiggiſh principles, handed down to us by our anceſtors. In order to ſtrengthen ourſelves to accompliſh theſe great ends, we ought, in my opinion, to conduct ourſelves ſo as to unite America, and divide Britain; this, as it appears to me, may moſt likely be effected by doing rather more than leſs in the peaceable line, than would be required. If our petition is rejected with contempt,

contempt, which I think moſt likely, will not our friends in England be ſtill more exaſperated againſt the court? and will not our very moderate men on this ſide of the water be compelled to own the neceſſity of oppoſing force by force? The rejection of the New-York petition [235, 8.] was very ſerviceable to America. If the petition ſhould be granted, the troops will be recalled, the obnoxious acts repealed, and we reſtored to the footing of 1763. If the petition ſhould not be granted, but ſo far attended to as to lay the ground-work of a negotiation, Britain muſt, I think, be ruined by the delay. If ſhe ſubdues us at all, it muſt be by a moſt violent and ſudden exertion of her force; and if we can keep up a ſtrong party in England, headed by ſuch characters as Lord Chatham, and the others in the preſent oppoſition, Bute, Mansfield, North, and a corrupt majority, cannot draw the Britiſh force fully into action againſt us. Our friends will certainly continue ſuch, ſo long as they ſee we do not deſire to break from a reaſonable and beneficial connection with the mother-country; but if, unhappily for the whole empire, they ſhould once be convinced, by our conduct, that we deſign to break from that connection, I am apprehenſive they will thenceforth become our moſt dangerous enemies: the greateſt and firſt law of ſelf-preſervation will juſtify, nay, compel it. The cunning Scotſmen and Lord North fully feel the force of this reaſoning: thence their induſtry to make it be believed in England, that we have a ſcheme of independence, a general term they equivocally uſe, to ſignify to the friends of liberty a breaking off all connection, and to Tories, that we diſpute the ſupremacy of parliament, in the extent of the declaratory act, that is, the power of binding us by its acts in all caſes whatever. The latter we do moſt certainly diſpute, and I truſt ſhall ſucceſsfully fight againſt, with the approbation of every honeſt Engliſhman. Lord North's propoſition, and the conſequent reſolution of parliament, were inſidiouſly deviſed, to wear the face of peace, and embarraſs us in the choice of evils; either to accept, and be ſlaves; or reject, and increaſe the number and power of our enemies. I flatter myſelf, that our petition will preſent to him only a choice of means, injurious to his villanous ſchemes.

Our convention met the very day of my getting home: the meeting was very full; we ſat cloſe many days, by ſix o' clock in the morning, and by candle-light in the evening. Our people were very prompt to do every thing deſired; they have appropriated 100,000 l. for the defence of the province, a great part of it to be laid out in the military line immediately, part contingently, and the reſt for eſtabliſhing manufactories of ſalt, ſaltpetre, and gunpowder. We have an aſſociation, aſſerting the neceſſity and juſtifiableneſs of repelling force by force, to be univerſally ſigned; and ſtrict reſolutions with regard to our militia, which is to be as comprehenſive here as perhaps in any country in the world, when called to action. We are to be ſubject to the congreſſional rules and regulations for the army. A committee of ſafety, compoſed of ſixteen, is, in the receſs of the convention, to have the ſupreme direction. We yet retain the forms of our government, but there is no real force or efficacy in it. If the intelligence we may receive from England looks towards war, I dare ſay this province will not heſitate to diſcharge all officers, and go boldly into it at once. I have not lately heard any thing particular from Virginia, that can be depended on: their convention has had a long ſitting; and I have no doubt but that ſpirited meaſures, becoming themſelves, and adequate to their circumſtances, are adopted. We have the pleaſure now and then to hear of your ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhes. I long to hear that you have all your riflemen, and I am particularly anxious as to their conduct. The ſpirit has run through our young men ſo much, that, if the buſineſs proceeds, notwithſtanding the ſcarcity of men in this and the ſouthern provinces, I believe we muſt furniſh you with a battalion or two. If, as I hope, thoſe who are gone acquire reputation, many of our youth will be on fire: the difficulty now is, to regulate and direct the ſpirit of the people at large; and I verily believe, that inſtead of their being diſcouraged by a check in our military atchievements, a ſore rub would inflame them nearly to madneſs and deſperation.

I have already ſolicited your notice of ſeveral young gentlemen from Maryland; Lieut. Griffith and Daniel Darſey, volunteers with Capt. Price's; and Frederick Rigdeſley, with Capt. Creſſap's company;

company; and all young men of connection with us: their fathers, with whom I have an intimacy and friendſhip, are ambitious that they ſhould be regarded by you, and deſire I ſhould make favourable mention of them with that view. You muſt not be ſurpriſed: the rank you hold in the opinion of my countrymen muſt make you the military father of the Maryland youth. I have not a perſonal acquaintance with theſe three young gentlemen; but their paſſion for the ſervice is a powerful recommendation.

Our convention ſet one example of baniſhment. Our aſſociation, I believe, will occaſion a good many, chiefly Scotch, to return again to their own country. On a late alarm, twelve, out of thirteen North Britons enrolled in one company, refuſed to march; on which they were diſarmed: the alarm proved falſe within an hour after the fatal diſcovery. I am very unwilling to do any thing harſh; but it is ſurely time to know who may be depended on. Under pretence of neutrality, our inveterate enemies would remain ſilent till we were on the hip, and then fall on like devils to overthrow us. I have done myſelf much pleaſure in writing you this looſe unconnected letter, and I ſhall have more in knowing the length of it does not tire you. My beſt wiſhes attend you.——I am, &c.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

Gen. Waſhington's reply to Gen. Gage [498.], *on the treatment of priſoners.*

"*Head-quarters, Cambridge, Aug.* 19. 1775.

SIR,

I addreſſed you on the 11th inſtant, in terms which gave the faireſt ſcope for the exerciſe of that humanity and politeneſs which were ſuppoſed to form a part of your character. I remonſtrated with you on the unworthy treatment ſhewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a miſtaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

Whether Britiſh or American mercy, fortitude, and patience, are moſt pre-eminent; whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary inſtruments of lawleſs domination, avarice, and revenge, beſt deſerve the appellation of *rebels*, and the puniſhment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority under which I act, is uſurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the ſubject: I purpoſely avoided all political diſquiſition: nor ſhall I now avail myſelf of theſe advantages, which the ſacred cauſe of my country, of liberty, and human nature, give me over you; much leſs ſhall I ſtoop to retort or to invective. But the intelligence you ſay you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a ſtrict inquiry, and find it has not the leaſt foundation in truth. Not only your officers and ſoldiers have been treated with a tenderneſs due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even thoſe execrable parricides, whoſe counſels and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a juſtly-enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their aſſiſtance, I am embarraſſed with the numbers who croud to our camp, animated with the pureſt principles of virtue, and love of their country. You adviſe me to give free operation to truth, to puniſh miſrepreſentation and falſehood. If experience ſtamps value upon counſel, yours muſt have a weight which few can claim. You beſt can tell how far the convulſion, which has brought ſuch ruin on both countries, and ſhaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to theſe malignant cauſes.

You affect, Sir, to deſpiſe all rank not derived from the ſame ſource with your own: I cannot conceive one more honourable, than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the pureſt ſource, and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and reſpect it.

What may have been the miniſterial views which have precipitated the preſent criſis, Lexington, Concord, and Charleſtown, can beſt declare. May that God to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, thoſe who influence the counſels of America, and all the other inhabitants of the united colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to poſterity thoſe juſt and invaluable privileges which they received from their anceſtors.

I ſhall now, Sir, cloſe my correſpondence with you, perhaps for ever. If your officers, our priſoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wiſhed to ſhew them, they *and you will remember the occaſion of it*. I am, Sir, Your very humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

General Gage."

A letter from Mr Brook Watſon, of London, merchant, now in Canada, to Philip Vaub. Livingſton, Eſq; preſident of the provincial congreſs of New York, dated, Lake Champlain, near to St John's, July 4. 1775.

"SIR,

BY the general aſſiſtance which your letter to the officers in the ſervice of the colonies procured me, I am now ſo near Montreal, that I expect to be there this evening; I therefore embrace the opportunity of the returning boat to make you my thanks for your kind attention to me and my friends; and I pray you, Sir, to make my warmeſt acknowledgements to your provincial congreſs for the obliging letter they kindly favoured me with, and for the pleaſing expreſſions in my regard which it contained. A ſincere friend to America, and its rights, I truly am, and as ſuch I cannot help expreſſing my uneaſineſs at the general ſpirit which I have perceived amongſt the colony-troops quartered at Fort George, Ticonderoga, and Crown-point.—They talk and act as if it were a determined point, that they ſhould ſoon march into the province of Quebec. Surely, my dear Sir, this cannot be the intention of the general congreſs. If it is not, immediate care ſhould be taken to ſuppreſs the dangerous idea, or it may ſoon produce the moſt dreadful conſequences! Should the colonies ſend troops into that province, or ſhould they go there without orders, the Canadians, and the Indians their friends, will naturally fall upon your back ſettlements with fire and ſword.—Thus, with the King's troops on the one ſide, and the Canadians and Indians on the other, what are the coloniſts to expect but ſlaughter? For God's ſake, exert every faculty to prevent ſo great an evil!

I know, the body of gentlemen who have ſo properly made choice of you for their preſident, are greatly alarmed at the deplorable ſituation of affairs between Great Britain and her colonies. America muſt look forward with the greateſt anxiety, and rejoice in any prudent plan for the reſtoration of harmony, and the ſecurity of property. I would to God I had a head to contrive, and a pen to perſuade, what might produce ſo deſireable an event; for the credit and comfort of all their future moments depend upon it: but while liberty or ſlavery, in their greateſt extreme, is the alternative held out by the violent and deſigning on this ſide the water, and ſubmiſſion or deſtruction the language of thoſe on the other, what hopes have the people but in the moderation, wiſdom, and juſtice of the general congreſs? In their addreſs to his Majeſty of laſt year, they wiſely declared, that "they aſked but for peace, liberty, and ſafety; that they wiſhed not a diminution of the prerogative, nor did they ſolicit any new rights in their favour; that his royal authority over them, and their connection with Great Britain, they would always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain." [20.]

This declaration breathed the ſpirit of good ſubjects, valuing their juſt rights too much to abuſe them; but theſe ſentiments were not conſtitutionally conveyed to the royal ear. That government are ready to receive any fair propoſition which may be conſtitutionally offered, cannot be doubted, after we conſider the miniſter's declaration in parliament, "That if the diſpute in which the Americans have been engaged, goes to the whole of their authority, they can enter into no negotiation, they can meet no compromiſe; but if it be only as to the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of their rights, or as to the mode of laying and raiſing taxes for a contribution towards the common defence, it might be juſt and wiſe to meet any fair propoſition which may come from any province or colony." [122.]

This declaration, I humbly conceive, clearly points out the line of conduct which the general congreſs ought to purſue; as it cannot be the wiſh of that aſſembly to carry matters to an extreme, by which the whole empire muſt ſuffer, and America be driven to the laſt diſtreſs. Would they but ſtate their real grievances with temper and wiſdom, their deſires with moderation and juſtice, in a dutiful memorial to the King, to be tranſmitted by the provincial aſſemblies to their reſpective agents in England,

ſuch

such application could not fail to produce the most desireable effects. But if, on the other hand, the congress should order or suffer the people to proceed to the extremities which I now much fear, nothing but the sword can decide the unnatural contest, and they will soon discover the fatal truth of what hath been so emphatically expressed by the judicious Mr Glover, "That high-sounding words produce no food to the hungry, no raiment to the naked." — I am, &c.

BROOK WATSON.

P. S. I have received the kindest treatment and assistance from Capt. Fisher, Col. Hinman, and Maj. Elmer."

Letters, Gov. Tryon, and Mayor Hicks.

"SIR, *New York, Oct.* 13. 1775.

FROM undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the continental congress have recommended it to the provincial congress to seize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myself by name: I am therefore to desire you will inform the corporation and citizens of this city, that I place my security here in their protection; that when that confidence is withdrawn by any seizure of my person, the commander of his Majesty's ships of war in the harbour will demand, that the inhabitants deliver me on board the fleet; and, on refusal, enforce the demand with their whole power; therefore, anxious to prevent, if possible, so great a calamity to this city, as well as inconvenience to myself, I am ready, should the voice of the citizens be unfavourable to my staying among them, immediately to embark on board the Asia; requesting, that the citizens will defeat every attempt that may be made to hinder my removal, with my domestics and effects, should that be their wish, since I returned to this province with every honourable intention to serve them, consistent with my bounden duty to my sovereign. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, WILLIAM TRYON.

Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of the city of New York."

"SIR, *New York, Oct.* 14.

INSTANTLY upon the receipt of your Excellency's commands, signified by your letter of yesterday, I called the magistrates and assistants to a common council, upon its important contents. The members of the corporation unanimously expressed themselves upon this occasion in terms of the strongest affection and confidence respecting their governor; and I am persuaded, Sir, that their fellow-citizens (for I consulted as many individuals without doors as the time would permit) are utterly disinclined to your removal from the capital of your province.

The city-committee, which is a very numerous body of reputable inhabitants, elected at a convention of the whole town before your last arrival, were immediately convened, upon my acquainting the chairman with your Excellency's letter; and in a very little time I had their sentiments in writing, under the signature of their chairman; which I now communicate, as a confirmation of what it gives me the greatest pleasure to declare, that the citizens, confiding in your friendship to a colony which you have governed with so much reputation, earnestly desire you will still continue your residence amongst us; and from the declarations and temper of the people of the province, I have not the least doubt of your enjoying the most ample protection. I have the honour to be, with the highest esteem and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WHITEHEAD HICKS.

His Excellency William Tryon, Esq;"

"SIR, *New York, Oct.* 14. 1775.

I have received your letter in answer to my application to the corporation and citizens of yesterday, to obtain their assurances either of protection while among them, or security to remove on board the King's ship; but as they have not authorised you to pledge to me their assurances of security in either case, my duty, in this hour of alarm, will not justify me to my sovereign in staying longer on shore, without positive declarations of their full protection under every circumstance.

I beg you will present my best thanks to the corporation and citizens, for their affectionate and friendly wishes towards me.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM TRYON.

Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of the city of New York."

"SIR, *Committee-Chamber, Oct.* 17.

HIS Excellency Governor Tryon's second letter to your Worship, of the 14th instant, has been laid before the committee. We flattered ourselves, that the sentiments of respect expressed in answer

to

to his Excellency's firſt letter to your Worſhip, and the aſſurances that his information from Philadelphia was ill-grounded, would have removed every ſuſpicion of injury intended to his perſon or property.

We can with great truth aſſure his Excellency, that we are not apprehenſive of the leaſt danger to his perſon or property; and that he may reſt aſſured of all that protection from us, and our fellow-citizens, which will be conſiſtent with the great principle of our ſafety and preſervation; declaring, at the ſame time, that we have the utmoſt confidence in his Excellency's diſpoſition to ſerve the true intereſt of this colony; and that he will, by his wiſe and prudent mediation, uſe his beſt offices to reſtore that harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies, ſo ardently wiſhed for by us. The committee therefore cannot but again expreſs their moſt earneſt deſire, that his Excellency would continue his reſidence among a people who have the moſt grateful ſenſe of his upright and diſintereſted adminiſtration.

We have the pleaſure to acquaint your Worſhip, that the above letter was unanimouſly approved of in a full committee,

And are, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

(By order of the committee),

ISAAC LOW, Chrirman.

To the Worſhipful Whitehead Hicks, Eſq;"

Addreſſes preſented to Gen. Gage when on his departure for England. [518.]

The gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the town of Boſton.

" May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE gentlemen and principal inhabitants of Boſton beg leave dutifully to addreſs your Excellency on your departure for Great Britain.

We can very ſincerely aſſure you, Sir, that we have ever conſidered your appointment to the chief command of this province as a diſtinguiſhing mark of his Majeſty's paternal diſpoſition towards us; and that the full effect of ſo wiſe and benevolent a deſignation we moſt earneſtly hoped, in thoſe undiſturbed operations of law and ſettled government, which are ſo eſſential to real liberty.

Your attention to the true intereſt of this unhappy town, was, in our opinion, very early manifeſted; and your compaſſionate deſire that ſome ſteps might be taken that ſhould put it in your power to reſcue us from impending ruin, in our trade and navigation, we ſhall, with gratitude, for ever remember.

We cannot forbear to expreſs our ſentiments, that could a reſtoration to quiet and good order have been effected in this province, by the influence of perſonal character, a gentleman of your Excellency's eſtabliſhed reputation, for candour and juſtice, for moderation and an obliging diſpoſition, inveſted at the ſame time with the ſupreme military authority, could not have failed to have procured it.

Unhappily for this country, the general ſentiments were too ſtrong, and too far heightened, for the efficacy of your humane exertions; it muſt, however, be evident, we think, to all the world, that to allay the ferment in this province, without the effuſion of human blood, has been your Excellency's firſt object, and the purſuit will be your fame.

We have imagined, Sir, with great pleaſure, your truly laudable intention, and moſt noble ambition, of being viewed as the happy inſtrument in the appeaſing all animoſities, and in the reviving that mutual affection, as well as ſenſe of united intereſt, which was once the ſtrength and glory of Great Britain and her Colonies.

We need not wiſh your Excellency a higher enjoyment, than what muſt ariſe from your own reflections on your conſtant, ſincere endeavours for the ſafety and happineſs of the people under your government, and from that countenance of approbation which we anticipate for you in the King.

Boſton, Oct. 6. 1775."

[Signed by 98 perſons.]

His Excellency's Anſwer.

" Gentlemen,

I ſincerely lament the miſeries brought upon this once happy country, through the deep deſigns and dark contrivances of ambitious men, to raiſe themſelves from obſcurity to power and emoluments; nor can I reflect without pain upon the infatuation of the multitude, who enjoyed perfect liberty, who felt no oppreſſion, but, deceived and betrayed, have flown to arms to avert evils that only exiſted in imagination; and in lieu of liberty, have madly erected a tyranny upon the ruins of the moſt free, happy, and lenient government.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your Addreſs; and depart the province in the firm hope, that the people will recover from their deluſion, and diſcover, before it is too late, that the government they want to ſubvert, is the ſureſt guardian of their lives, property, and freedom. THO. GAGE."

His Majeſty's Council.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's Council of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, having been honoured with your Excellency's meſſage, informing us of his Majeſty's orders, "That you ſhould repair to England to lay before him the ſtate of affairs in this colony," beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that from a ſenſe of the many virtues which diſtinguiſh and adorn your character, we feel the moſt ſincere regret at the neceſſary occaſions which call you from us.

The critical ſituation of affairs in America, during your adminiſtration in this province, has afforded an opportunity for the ſevereſt trial of thoſe virtues; and we ſhould betray a great degree of inſenſibility, or be wanting in common juſtice to your character, were we to ſuffer them to paſs unnoticed.

We reflect with gratitude upon that care and attention by which we have been ſecured from many of the calamities and miſeries with which we have been threatened.

Your concern for the evils we have unavoidably ſuffered, has exceedingly endeared your Excellency to us: and we ſhall ever entertain a profound reſpect for the prudence, benevolence, and candour, which have been ſo conſpicuous in your civil department; as well as the great ſteadineſs, vigilance, and humanity, which have marked your military character.

We have ſeen with pleaſure the many efforts you have made to avert this unhappy rebellion: we lament that the ſucceſs has not been equal to your endeavours: but the undiſturbed conſtancy and firmneſs with which you have purſued this principle, oppoſed to every abuſe which wickedneſs, deluſion, or enthuſiaſm, could deviſe, has been as much the object of admiration to the loyal, as the ſubject of diſappointment to the diſaffected, people of this province.

The difficulties you have had to encounter during your adminiſtration, are known but to a few! Your patience and ſecrecy have kept them from the public eye. To lay them open to the world, would be a ſubject offenſive to your delicacy, as well as too large to come within the compaſs of our addreſs.

We flatter ourſelves, that our loyalty to the beſt of kings will recommend us to the care and protection of your Excellency's ſucceſſors in command; whoſe characters in their important ſtations promiſe every encouragement we can wiſh. And we hope your Excellency will be pleaſed to recommend us to our moſt gracious Sovereign; to aſſure him we are unalienably attached to his ſacred perſon and government; that, hoping for his approbation, and relying on the benignity of his royal mind, we ſupport ourſelves with all poſſible patience under the difficulties we are obliged to encounter.

We wiſh your Excellency a ſafe arrival at the court of Great Britain; where we doubt not you will meet the gracious approbation of your royal maſter.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"Gentlemen of the Council,

WHILE I thank you for your kind Addreſs on my departure from the province, you will permit me to teſtify the ſenſe I have of your unſhaken loyalty to the King, and zeal for his government.

You have ſtood forth in ſupport of both, at a time when an unnatural and unprovoked rebellion has been wantonly raiſed, to ſubvert our glorious conſtitution; and have deſpiſed the menaces of open and concealed attempts upon your lives: nor has the ſeizure of your properties, by the lawleſs hands of rebels, deterred you from a ſteadfaſt purſuit of that duty which every Briton owes to his king and country.

Such a conduct cannot fail to recommend you highly to our moſt gracious Sovereign; and you may be aſſured, that it will afford me the greateſt pleaſure, to acquaint his Majeſty of your unalterable attachment to his perſon and government. THO. GAGE.

Boſton, Oct. 6. 1775."

The gentlemen who were driven from their habitations in the country to the town of Boſton.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHEN we reflect on the ſurpriſing effects

fects of that enthuſiaſm and infatuation which are ſo generally prevalent in this country, and the variety of dangers to which the loyal and obedient have been expoſed, we feel the moſt grateful ſenſations towards your Excellency, and are anxious to acknowledge our obligations. To your wiſdom and prudence we conſider ourſelves indebted for protection from the lawleſs fury and unbridled violence of our countrymen; and had not events taken place beyond what human wiſdom could foreſee, and contrary to any calculation upon rational principles, we might, in all probability, have been further indebted to your Excellency for a reconciliation of the unhappy differences that ſubſiſt, and a reſtoration to harmony, happineſs, and peace.

It is with regret we think of your Excellency's departure from this province: but are relieved, in ſome degree, by a conſideration of the very important ſervices which you will render this country, by a juſt repreſentation of its preſent ſtate at the court of Great Britain, — by the confidence we repoſe in the abilities of your ſucceſſors to the civil and military commands, — the hopes of your ſpeedy return, — and the anticipation of an eſtabliſhment of the rightful ſupremacy of parliament over this part of his Majeſty's dominions.

Juſtly meriting, and poſſeſſed of the eſteem and applauſe of the virtuous and good, — happy in the pleaſing reflections of an approving conſcience, and bleſſed with the gracious plaudit of the beſt of kings, your opportunities will be equal to the inclination you have ever diſcovered to reſtore and ſettle, on the moſt laſting baſis, that union of the intereſts of Great Britain and the Colonies, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to the happineſs of both.

We ſincerely lament, that the number of thoſe who have dared to ſtem the torrent of rebellion and ſedition in this province is ſo ſmall; but we truſt, that the cordial thanks even of a few (who have fled from oppreſſion, who have ſacrificed their properties and every domeſtic enjoyment, and are now ready to riſk their lives to manifeſt their loyalty to the beſt of ſovereigns) will not be unacceptable to your Excellency.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to accept the ardent wiſhes of theſe few faithful and grateful ſubjects, — that your voyage may be proſperous and agreeable, and that your unwearied endeavours for the public ſervice may be crowned with ſucceſs.

Boſton, Oct. 7. 1775."

[Signed by 76 perſons.]

His Excellency's Anſwer.

" Gentlemen,

YOUR kind addreſs at this time gives me much pleaſure, as it affords me an opportunity, before my departure from the province, to acknowledge the ſteady attachment you have ſhewn to the true intereſts of your king and country in the worſt of times; and the ſacrifices you have made in ſupport of both are great.

It will be my duty to repreſent to our moſt gracious Sovereign the diſtinguiſhing proofs you have given of your loyalty and patriotiſm; and you may be aſſured, that, during my abſence, my ſucceſſors in the civil and military command will afford you every favour and protection. THO. GAGE."

" *London, Nov.* 21. By private letters from New York, the following accounts are received. The congreſs is greatly divided. The republican party in that meeting, headed by Adams, is extremely violent. Dickenſon, the author of the Pennſylvanian farmer [xxxvi. 595.], is moderate, and totally averſe to independency. There is a jealouſy between Peyton, Randolph, and Hancock, and party-diſſenſions in conſequence. All the well-diſpoſed in the congreſs towards the real intereſt of America were averſe to the invaſion of Canada; they dread the conſequences. In ſhort, the whole congreſs is in the utmoſt confuſion. One of the moſt violent has declared, he had rather be any thing than a congreſs-man."

A letter from New York, of Oct. 18. ſays, that Dr Franklin, Col. Harriſon, and Mr Lynch, paſſed through that city on their way to the American camp at Cambridge, being appointed field-deputies by the continental congreſs.

" *London, Nov.* 21. By letters from Boſton there is advice, that Dr Church, phyſician-general to the provincial army, was diſcovered in carrying on a correſpondence with the King's troops. He was one of the committee of ſafety, and a member of the provincial congreſs of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and correſponded with a general officer in Gen. Gage's army in ciphers. He was taken up, and put in irons in priſon, where he remained when the laſt accounts came away."

The

The History of Europe for 1774. [544.]

FRANCE.

THE death of Lewis XV. King of France, concluded a remarkable period of two ſucceſſive reigns, which, for their extraordinary length, are ſcarcely to be parallelled in the authentic hiſtory of any nation. This period, from the acceſſion of Lewis XIV. in 1643, comprehends no leſs than 131 years. During this time nine monarchs have ſat upon the throne of England. It was alſo a period pregnant with great and remarkable events; in which amazing revolutions took place in the ſtate of public affairs, and extraordinary changes, even in the general face of Europe. During that period, France had riſen to ſuch a degree of power and glory, as even to graſp at univerſal dominion, and was deemed ſo dangerous as to excite a general combination of almoſt the whole Chriſtian world againſt her; and ſhe ſunk, at different parts of it, to the loweſt ſtate of ruin and diſtreſs.

The ſmall pox, which had already been ſo fatal to his family, ſeized Lewis XV. in the ſixty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-ninth of his reign, and in a few days (May 10. 1774) put a period to his exiſtence. The popularity which, in one part of his life, had obtained the addition of *Well-beloved* to his name, had been long ſince conſiderably diminiſhed. Although the war of 1741 was diſtinguiſhed by many victories on the ſide of France, ſhe was much exhauſted by it. The late war brought her to that degree of humiliation, that her pride would not ſuffer her greatly to reſpect a ſovereign, under whom the kingdom did not ſupport its former ſplendor. After the peace he did not ſeem to preſerve that moderation in his expences and pleaſures, nor give altogether that application to his affairs, which might be expected after ſo diſaſtrous a war. His diſputes with his parliaments, and his diſſolution of thoſe bodies, detracted alſo ſomething from that affection of his ſubjects which diſtinguiſhed the early parts of his reign. But, on the whole, he muſt be allowed to have been a very mild and merciful prince, wholly free from arrogance or ambition. Though there was nothing great or ſhining in his character, he poſſeſſed a mediocrity of paſſions and abilities, which rendered him capable of governing well, whilſt he was himſelf well governed.

This monarch was ſucceeded by his grandſon, Lewis XVI. who was then in the twentieth year of his age, and was ſon to the late Dauphin, by the Princeſs Maria Joſepha, daughter to Auguſtus III. King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony. The preſent King was married in the year 1770, to Maria Antonietta of Auſtria, daughter to the Empreſs-Queen, and ſiſter to the Emperor of Germany.

The contagious diſtemper of which the late King died, was ſoon communicated to the three Madames of France, whoſe tenderneſs and affection for a father had, during his illneſs, ſurmounted their fears of that dreadful diſorder. As ſome phyſical writers have been of opinion, that the ſame cauſes which produce that diſorder in an individual, may probably operate at the ſame time upon others of the ſame blood and family, at whatever diſtance, and without any direct communication of the infection, the nation now trembled for the ſafety of the King and his brothers; and it was ſcarcely deemed an improbable event, that the whole royal family might have been ſwept off by that fatal peſt, which had ſo long been its inveterate enemy.

The princeſſes, however, recovered from the natural diſorder; and inoculation was happily called in, to the preſervation of the King and his brothers. This diſcovery, the nobleſt in the hiſtory of mankind, and which binds the rage of its moſt cruel enemy, has, by degrees, and in deſpite of prejudice, error, and bigotry, ſpread its influence from England to ſeveral other parts of Europe. The Empreſs of Ruſſia was, however, the firſt ſovereign who, ſhaking off the ſelfiſhneſs, and breaking through the narrow ideas of courts, had magnanimity ſufficient to hazard her own perſon in the trial of its utility. Her happy recovery, under the auſpices of Baron Dimſdale, an Engliſhman, not only eſtabliſhed the practice in her own vaſt dominions, but ſo illuſtrious an example contributed greatly to remove the prejudices which had hitherto prevented its progreſs in other countries.

The event was equally happy in France. The King, with the two princes, his brothers, and the Counteſs de Artois, wife of the younger, were all inoculated at the ſame time, June 18. and paſſed through the diſorder with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety. This example

was ſufficient to eſtabliſh the practice; and the diſtemper could not have been more contagious, than the faſhion became among the lords and ladies of the court.

The young King left nothing undone to gain the affections of his people. Such endeavours could not fail of effect, in a country where the zeal of the people for their monarchs, until ſoured by oppreſſion, and dejected by ill government, is perhaps unequalled in any other. The taſk, indeed, was not difficult. It required no more than to undo the obnoxious meaſures of the late reign, and to remove thoſe perſons from the management of public affairs, whoſe miſtakes or misfortunes had rendered them diſagreeable to the nation.

One of the firſt popular, and perhaps moſt judicious, meaſures that was taken, was the recal of the Count de Maurepas to court, from whence he had been baniſhed twenty-three years. This nobleman had formerly been miniſter for the marine department, a ſtation for which he was eminently qualified, and was in all reſpects conſidered as a man of great abilities. It is ſaid, that in ſome papers which the late Dauphin left behind him for the uſe of his ſon, and which were only to be delivered upon his acceſſion to the throne, M. de Maurepas was ſtrongly recommended, as being poſſeſſed of ſuperior talents for preſiding in his council. Upon his return to court, he declined reſuming the ſuperintendency of the marine; but accepted a ſeat in the privy council, and has ſince, without any particular title, been the mover of all public affairs.

Several ladies of high quality, who, from their ſervile aſſiduities to the late favourite, had long baſked in the ſmiles of the court, were now exiled from it; while the Ducheſs de Grammont, who nobly diſdained to degrade her own dignity by ſuch compliances, was recalled by a letter under the Queen's own hand, and treated with every mark of diſtinction and honour.

Matters ſeemingly of little importance are uſefully attended to by princes, when they contribute in any degree to gain the good-will and love of their people. Small condeſcenſions on their ſide, before they have forfeited the good opinion of the other, create almoſt infinite funds of gratitude and affection. The young monarch, in paſſing through Paris on his way to Muette, was ſurrounded by incredible numbers of people, who rended the air with their acclamations of "Long live the King!" Struck with theſe unbought teſtimonies of zeal and affection, he put his head out of the coach, and repeatedly exclaimed, "Long live my people! your happineſs ſhall be the principal object of my care."

The price of bread was lowered; and meaſures taken with merchants, and other dealers for that popular purpoſe. Several ſchemes of œconomy were alſo introduced; which, though of no great conſequence in themſelves, and ſeldom long adhered to, or, if continued, only make an alteration in the channels of expence, without leſſening the waſte that runs off, are, however, highly flattering to the wiſhes of the populace; whoſe preſent burdens ſeem the leſs intolerable, from the deluſive hope of their being ſome time or other lightened. Such deceptions are only calculated for the multitude; politicians know, and philoſophers regret, their futility.

Though a change of councils took place ſoon after the King's acceſſion, it was ſome time before the old miniſters were actually removed. The Duke de Aiguillon firſt reſigned his office of prime miniſter; which was, not long after, followed by the diſmiſſion of Maupeou, the great chancellor of France, and of the Abbé Terray, comptroller-general of the finances. The chancellor Maupeou received no other diſgrace than the loſs of his employment, and retired to his eſtate in Normandy, without any reſtriction being laid on as to the place of his exile. The Abbé Terray, in departing to the place of his baniſhment, attempted to paſs the ferry at Choiſy, early in the morning, to avoid notice; but, notwithſtanding this precaution, he was known; and was ſo obnoxious to the people, that they immediately aſſembled, and would have drowned him by cutting the rope of the ferry, if he had not been ſaved by the accidental coming up of a party of the Marechauſſee at the inſtant.

The joy that was excited by the removal of theſe unpopular miniſters, to whom were attributed the deſtruction of the parliaments, and all the other obnoxious meaſures that had been purſued of late, may be eaſier conceived than expreſſed. Nor were the hopes leſs ardent that were formed with reſpect to the future conduct of public affairs. In the hurry of

of these changes, the friends and partizans of the Duke de Choiseul were sanguine in their expectations that he would again be called to the government of the nation; while those who wished for a continuance of peace, and those who were jealous of his power, were equally apprehensive of that event. The permission which he received to return to court, and the gracious reception which he met with, increased the speculations upon this subject. But however it was, and whatever the views and intrigues of the court are, or might have been, he was suffered to return to his retirement, and has not yet taken any ostensible share in the administration of public affairs.

The restoration of the ancient parliaments, was the great object which attracted the attention of that kingdom. The measures hitherto pursued, seemed to point that way, and equally raised the hopes, and increased the anxiety of the people. As the change of ministers did not immediately produce the effects that were wished, and the conduct of the court became more ambiguous, their minds were more agitated, until fears and discontent seemed at length to preponderate. In this state of things a solemnity approached, which gave the Duke of Orleans a fresh opportunity of signalizing that zeal for the ancient constitution, and the restoration of the parliaments, which he had shewn upon former occasions.

It being necessary that the parliament, the princes of the blood, the great officers of state, together with those of some particular departments, should attend the solemn funeral service of the late King, which was performed in the church of the royal abbey of St Dennis, July 27. where the religious service is intermixed or attended with several public ceremonials, relative to the demise of the late, and the acknowledgement of the reigning monarch; matters which, like many others, derive their importance from antiquity and forms; the Duke of Orleans upon this occasion refused to attend, or to act in any manner in conjunction with the new parliament; and wrote a letter to the King, in which he specified his reasons for this refusal, and justified his conduct in so doing.

This unexpected proceeding exceedingly disgusted the court; and this disgust was probably increased, by the uncertainty of the effect which this example might have upon the other princes of the blood. The Duke of Orleans, and his son the Duke of Chartres, were accordingly in disgrace, and received an order not to appear any more at court. The other princes, in general, attended the ceremonial. The Prince of Conde having found a salvo for his scruples, by a distinction, that he did not act in consequence of his title or blood, but officially, as grand master of the King's household. The Duke of Bourbon seems to have supplied the place of the Duke of Orleans, by going through those parts of the ceremonial which were allotted to the first prince of the blood.

This incident increased the general discontent; and the conduct of the court became so mysterious, that the nation began to despair. It seems indeed, that the King and his council were far from being determined in their resolution on a subject which so much agitated the public, and that the restoration of the parliaments was for a long time very problematical.

It happened, as it is reported, that the King, of an evening, took the air in his coach, upon the Boulevards, or ancient ramparts of the city of Paris, which are now converted into a place of walking, amusement, and festivity, for the inhabitants of that metropolis. Instead of the joyful acclamations which had hitherto surrounded him upon every public occasion, he now found an awful and profound silence to prevail where-ever he appeared, and saw dejection and discontent strongly painted in every countenance. This sudden change in the sentiments of his subjects, naturally affected the heart of a youthful prince; and he had ministers who were willing to fix the impression. To this simple circumstance has been attributed the great changes that followed.

The recal of the Duke of Orleans to court, and the holding of several councils, at which he and the other princes were invited to assist, gave the first earnest to the people, that satisfactory measures were likely to be pursued. These appearances were soon followed by the King's taking off the lettres de cachet which had been issued against the members of the old parliament: at the same time preparations were made for the dissolution of the present; the members of

which were ſo obnoxious to the people, that guards were obliged to be poſted for their protection.

At length the day arrived (Nov. 12.) for the re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient parliament. The King's entry into his capital, accompanied by the Queen, his brothers, and the princes of the blood, with the appearance of the late exiled members, now proceeding to their reſtoration, with all the magnificence they were capable of exhibiting, and the ſtreets lined with the guards, and filled with innumerable crowds of people, who loaded the houſes even to their roofs, conveyed all the ſplendor of a triumph, and excited more joy than the greateſt victory. He had the fortune for this day to rival the moſt illuſtrious and moſt popular of his predeceſſors.

This reſtoration was however attended with ſeveral modifications intended to controul the pretenſions of the parliament, which was now re-eſtabliſhed. It is well known, that body had aſſumed many powers during the minority and reign of the late King, the exerciſe of which could by no means be pleaſing to the ſovereign, who, like all others, naturally wiſhed to have his authority unlimited, and free from all reſtraint whatſoever. The conteſts which aroſe upon that ſubject, and their final iſſue, in the general deſtruction of the parliaments of the kingdom, are freſh in memory. The preſent King, though willing to conciliate the minds of his people by the recall of the parliament, was equally averſe with his predeceſſor to its poſſeſſing any authority which could at all circumſcribe the plenitude of his own power.

The ſpeech which the King made upon this occaſion in the bed of juſtice, explained his intentions. He firſt obſerves, that the meaſure which he now takes, may ſerve as a proof of his tenderneſs for his ſubjects; but he does not forget, that their tranquillity and happineſs demands, that he ſhould preſerve his authority in all its plenitude; and is well aſſured, from the attachment and zeal of the preſent aſſembly, that they will give his ſubjects an example of ſubmiſſion. In addreſſing himſelf particularly to the members of the late parliament, he tells them, that the King, his grandfather, was compelled, by their reſiſtance to his repeated command, to adopt ſuch a meaſure as his wiſdom ſuggeſted, for maintaining his own authority, and fulfilling the obligations he lay under of rendering juſtice to his ſubjects; that himſelf has thought proper now to recal them to the exerciſe of thoſe functions which they ought never to have quitted; and he deſires them to learn to prize his favours, and never to loſe remembrance of their extent.

The King then informs them, that they are to hear the reading of an ordinance, the ſeveral parts of which are conceived exactly in the letter and ſpirit of his royal predeceſſors. He declares, that he will not ſuffer the ſmalleſt infringement to be made upon it; that his own authority, the preſervation of juſtice, the happineſs and tranquillity of his people, all equally require, that it ſhall be obſerved inviolate. He concludes, by declaring it to be his will, that all paſt grievances ſhall be buried in oblivion; declares, that he ſhall ever behold with extreme diſapprobation whatever may tend to create diviſions, or diſturb the good order and tranquillity which he wiſhes always to ſubſiſt in his parliament; and recommends to them, to be ſolely occupied in the faithful diſcharge of their reſpective duties, and to co-operate with his wiſhes, which are directed to promote the welfare and happineſs of his ſubjects.

The ordinance now mentioned, may be conſidered as a code of diſcipline for the conduct and government of the parliament; and was immediately regiſtered by the King's expreſs command. It conſiſts of about ſixty articles, and reduces the power of that body to limits much narrower than their former demands. Among thoſe reſtrictions, the members are forbid to look upon themſelves as making one body with the other parliaments of the kingdom, or to take upon them the name of claſs, unity, indiviſibility, or any other ſynonymous terms. They are likewiſe forbidden to ſend any remonſtrances or arrets, relative to the affairs they may be employed about, to any other parliaments, except in ſuch caſes as are permitted by the ordinance. They are alſo forbidden to quit or deſert the exerciſe of their functions, either by virtue of any reſolution, deliberation, or other matter, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, to be recogniſed by the firſt preſident, who is anſwerable to the King for the ſufficiency of the cauſe. Combined diſmiſſions are attended with forfeiture, and the guilt of petty treaſon;

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the forfeiture to be adjudged by the King, peers, and council; and the grand council may replace the parliament, without any new edict for that purpose.

The parliament is permitted, before registering edicts, declarations, or letters-patent, to make such remonstrances or representations as they shall judge necessary for the good of the people, provided that they do not deviate from the respect due to the King; and on condition that they shall be registered within a month, at farthest, from the day of the publication of such edicts; with an exception, however, to a repetition of remonstrances, if the King should continue to receive them: but the parliament is forbidden to issue any arrets which might tend to excite trouble, or in any manner to retard the execution of the King's edicts.

The King concluded the business of this memorable day by a short speech, in which he observed, that they were now informed of his pleasure; and from their zeal for the public good, and attachment to the true principles of monarchy, he expected they would exactly conform to what he had prescribed; and promised them his protection and countenance, as long as they worthily filled the places which they occupied, and did not attempt to enlarge the bounds of the power which was granted to them.

Thus by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, has Lewis XVI. been enabled, not only to shake off the odium which had been incurred by the violent measures of his grandfather, but to convert it into a source of popularity for himself; while, at the same time, without destroying the name of parliaments, he has rendered them, to all appearance, much more subservient than before. He has at least drawn a fixed line, which their authority is not to transgress, whereas before it was indefinite. It remains to be seen, whether the parliament gained more by the evident necessity the court has been under of restoring them to their functions, or lost by the terms on which that restoration has been obtained.

The chatalet, and some other boards or tribunals appertaining to the parliament, were afterwards restored. Notwithstanding the sufferings they had undergone, and the strict terms to which they were now bound, the recalled members did not forget the spirit of the ancient parliament. Some bickerings soon took place between them and the King, upon the subject of remonstrating and registering, to which the doubtful or different interpretation which some passages in the late ordinance were capable of, afforded a foundation. These matters were soon settled by the King's authority; and his answer to one of these remonstrances, "That he must be obeyed," was conclusive.

The Archbishop of Paris having again begun to renew the troubles which he had excited in the late reign, by the refusal of the sacraments, the King sent for him to Versailles, and is said to have spoken to him in the following terms. "The King, my grandfather, exiled you several times for the troubles you occasioned in the state; I sent for you to tell you, that if you relapse, I shall not exile you, but give you over to the rigour of the law."

The unfortunate island of Corsica has, during the present year, afforded a dreadful scene of blood and cruelty. The unhappy natives of that devoted island have experienced every degree of punishment which the most determined tyranny is capable of inflicting; racks, gallies, transportation from their country, and all those connections that are dear to mankind, with perpetual slavery in the French West-India islands. These cruelties, founded on oppression and injustice, have much disgraced the character of the French, as a civilized and humane nation. For though the barbarous fierceness of the Corsicans should be brought in justification, and shewn to be restrained by none of those conventions which custom has established among mankind, the cause of its exertion, the defence of their natural rights and liberties, will, in a great measure, exculpate them with respect to its irregularity, while the original flagrant and uncoloured injustice and usurpation on the other side, takes away every claim to the right of retaliation.

It has been given out, that a plot was formed by the natives to cut off all the French in the island on Ascension day; but that this horrid design was fortunately discovered by a young woman to a Frenchman who was her gallant. As no detail of this plot has been given, which might naturally have been expected as a palliation of the succeeding cruelties, this circumstance, together with the apparent improbability

probability of its diſcovery, and the marks it carries of being founded on the hiſtorical fact of the Sicilian veſpers, all join to render its authenticity very doubtful.

It however appears, that the averſion of the natives to the French is ſo invincible, that no benefits can diſguiſe, nor fear reſtrain, its effects; and the conduct of the latter ſhews, that they conſider extermination as the only remedy for this mortal antipathy. It would be uſeleſs, as well as beſide our purpoſe, if we were even furniſhed with the means, to enter into any particular detail of the various efforts which have been exerted in the courſe of the year, by thoſe intrepid defenders of their country, and aſſertors of their liberties, whom the lawleſs uſurpers of their rights ſtigmatize under the odious appellation of Banditti. It would offer too great a wound to humanity to repeat the cruelties that have been exerciſed.

It will be ſufficient to obſerve, that a ſmall, but ſharp and bloody war, ſuch as ſuited the weakneſs of the people, and the nature of the country, has been carried on in all the faſtneſſes and mountainous parts of the iſland; that the defection was ſo general, that it appears a great part, if not the whole, of the Corſican regiment, which had been raiſed on purpoſe by France, as a proviſion and employment for reſtleſs and daring ſpirits, and to engage the nobility in its intereſts, joined the malcontents; that the loſſes of the French were ſo conſiderable, that they were neceſſarily reinforced by ſeveral regiments, and that their communications between the different parts of the iſland were frequently cut off; and that the war at length finally degenerated, through the weakneſs and deſtruction of the natives, (after many acts of the moſt deſperate valour, which required only a ſplendid ſcene of action, and learned people, to be handed down to the admiration of future ages), into the nature and reſemblance of a general hunting, in which a large portion of country is ſurrounded by a great body of armed men, who narrow the circle by degrees, until every thing within it becomes an inevitable prey.

We wiſh, for the honour of human nature, that the account publiſhed of the conduct of the French in the pieve of Nicolo might have been a miſrepreſentation. The information, however, ſeems ſo accurate, and the circumſtances are ſo particularly ſpecified, beſides the declaration of the unknown author, that if any of the facts were controverted, he would eſtabliſh them by authentic documents, that its being ſuffered to paſs without queſtion, or contradiction, affords too much reaſon to believe it authentic.

[See this account above, p. 515.—After mentioning, "the cattle being carried off in triumph by the ſoldiers as a prey," it concludes thus.]—One Capracenta was remarkable for defending his houſe ſingly againſt his numerous aſſailants, and after killing ſeveral of them, periſhed unſubdued amidſt the flames.

A ceſſion of the iſland of Corſica to the King of Sardinia, or ſome exchange to the ſame purpoſe, have been much ſpoken of during the courſe of the year. That iſland has certainly been hitherto a bitter morſel to France; and ſuch a meaſure were much to be wiſhed for the ſake of humanity. The proceedings we have related do not, however, ſeem to indicate any ſuch intention. Many who conſider the fate of Corſica, Dantzick, and Poland, will obſerve with regret, that the ſpirit and love of liberty which had for ſome ages honourably diſtinguiſhed a very few nations in Europe, no longer ſurvive; or muſt at leaſt conclude, that they have loſt much of their priſtine vigour, as it is evident, that theſe events would not have been ſuffered to have taken place at an earlier period.

Spain.

A ſingular war, without an avowal of ill-will, or a pretence of injury, has taken place between Spain and the Emperor of Morocco. In the place of thoſe uſual foundations or colours for a war, the Mooriſh prince, in a letter which he wrote to the King of Spain, dated Sept. 19. 1774, has ſubſtituted a compliance with the laws of the Alcoran. If he found himſelf ſufficiently ſtrong, theſe laws were ſufficiently reconcilable to found policy. He ſhews, that his ſubjects, and the Algerines, have determined, that no Chriſtians ſhall poſſeſs ſettlements on their coaſts; that they have called upon him, as endowed by God with great power and force, to fulfil that injunction, which requires, that the latter ſhould not be ſuffered to hold territorial poſſeſſions in Mahometan coun-

tries;

tries; and that he was bound to a compliance with this requeſt. He profeſſes a continuance, on his ſide, of peace, and of friendſhip; and takes pains to ſhew, that his attacking the ſettlements in Africa is no contravention of either; thus endeavouring to eſtabliſh a diſtinction between a war againſt the Spaniſh forts, and a war with the King and nation in general. As a religious obſerver of the late treaties of peace, he declares, that he will punctually fulfil their terms; and that the Spaniards ſhall continue to enjoy a free liberty of trade, intercourſe in his ports, and protection and ſecurity in his dominions, unleſs they force him to a contrary conduct, by entering into a war; but, even in that caſe, he will grant them four months for the removal of their perſons and effects.

Other papers which were publiſhed about the ſame time by his order, and ſigned by his Jewiſh ſecretary, carried the diſtinction between a partial and general war to a ſtill greater length, and ſeriouſly recommended to the Spaniards, inſtead of attempting the defence of their African poſſeſſions, to follow the example now ſet by his maſter, and to exert their utmoſt force in driving the Engliſh out of Gibraltar. All theſe papers teemed with an affectation of moderation, juſtice, and humanity.

The Emperor's letter, together with the commencement of hoſtilities againſt the garriſon of Ceuta, which were announced by the officer who delivered it, and immediately ſucceeded his return to the Mooriſh camp, Oct. 23. were anſwered by the court of Madrid with a declaration of war. This breach of peace did not, however, prevent the Spaniſh monarch from diſplaying an inſtance of lenity and humanity, which was equally becoming the character of a Chriſtian prince, and conſiſtent with the principles of policy. Some ſmall time previous to theſe tranſactions, a number of Spaniſh captives had been obtained from the regency of Algiers by the Emperor of Morocco, who ſent them under the care of an Alcaide to Carthagena; in return for this act of generoſity and mercy, the King ordered, that the Alcaide ſhould not only be preſented with the ſubjects of Morocco who had been taken aboard Algerine veſſels, but alſo with the old and wounded Algerines, who groaned out their wretched lives in captivity. It however happened, that theſe unfortunate people had not yet departed for their reſpective countries; but the King, commiſerating their ſituation, and properly conſidering the hardſhip, that an event in which they were no wiſe concerned, ſhould be the means of perpetuating their miſery, ordered, that the former intention in their favour ſhould be ſtill fulfilled.

Whatever other views might have predominated in the cabinet, it is evident from the moderate terms in which the declaration is couched, that this war was by no means wiſhed for by the Spaniſh court. And notwithſtanding the continual armaments which have been carried on in the ports of that kingdom, their garriſons upon the coaſts of Africa ſeem to have been much neglected; nor were they, upon this occaſion, ſupplied with the alacrity which might have been expected. Indeed it has long been a matter of ſurpriſe, that Spain, which has, upon certain occaſions, entered wantonly into very dangerous and expenſive wars, ſhould ſo long have ſuffered her trade to be harried, and her coaſts inſulted, by the piratical ſtates of Barbary.

On the other hand, it is evident, that the Emperor of Morocco has totally miſtaken the nature and extent of his force; and that his looſe, ill-diſciplined troops, whatever effects they might produce in a deſultory field-war, are totally incapable of carrying on ſieges. His artillery, and knowledge in its application and uſe, are equally defective. Upon the whole, it may not be too much to ſay, that whatever might be the fate of leſſer places, either of the fortreſſes of Oran or Ceuta is in itſelf capable, if properly garriſoned and provided, to baffle the united force and ſkill of all Africa.

The Mooriſh prince, however, like others who are unſkilled in the art of war, imagined, that all things might be effected by numbers. He accordingly appeared before Melilla, Dec. 8. at the head of a great army; the better, and only uſeful part of which was compoſed of horſe, the foot in that ſervice being of no value. If his train of artillery was conſiderable, his engineers were contemptible; but he endeavoured to ſupply theſe defects by the vigour of his attacks, and accordingly cannonaded and bombarded the place with great fury.

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probability of its discovery, and the marks it carries of being founded on the historical fact of the Sicilian vespers, all join to render its authenticity very doubtful.

It however appears, that the aversion of the natives to the French is so invincible, that no benefits can disguise, nor fear restrain, its effects; and the conduct of the latter shews, that they consider extermination as the only remedy for this mortal antipathy. It would be useless, as well as beside our purpose, if we were even furnished with the means, to enter into any particular detail of the various efforts which have been exerted in the course of the year, by those intrepid defenders of their country, and assertors of their liberties, whom the lawless usurpers of their rights stigmatize under the odious appellation of Banditti. It would offer too great a wound to humanity to repeat the cruelties that have been exercised.

It will be sufficient to observe, that a small, but sharp and bloody war, such as suited the weakness of the people, and the nature of the country, has been carried on in all the fastnesses and mountainous parts of the island; that the defection was so general, that it appears a great part, if not the whole, of the Corsican regiment, which had been raised on purpose by France, as a provision and employment for restless and daring spirits, and to engage the nobility in its interests, joined the malcontents; that the losses of the French were so considerable, that they were necessarily reinforced by several regiments, and that their communications between the different parts of the island were frequently cut off; and that the war at length finally degenerated, through the weakness and destruction of the natives, (after many acts of the most desperate valour, which required only a splendid scene of action, and learned people, to be handed down to the admiration of future ages), into the nature and resemblance of a general hunting, in which a large portion of country is surrounded by a great body of armed men, who narrow the circle by degrees, until every thing within it becomes an inevitable prey.

We wish, for the honour of human nature, that the account published of the conduct of the French in the pieve of Nicolo might have been a misrepresentation. The information, however, seems so accurate, and the circumstances are so particularly specified, besides the declaration of the unknown author, that if any of the facts were controverted, he would establish them by authentic documents, that its being suffered to pass without question, or contradiction, affords too much reason to believe it authentic.

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A cession of the island of Corsica to the King of Sardinia, or some exchange to the same purpose, have been much spoken of during the course of the year. That island has certainly been hitherto a bitter morsel to France; and such a measure were much to be wished for the sake of humanity. The proceedings we have related do not, however, seem to indicate any such intention. Many who consider the fate of Corsica, Dantzick, and Poland, will observe with regret, that the spirit and love of liberty which had for some ages honourably distinguished a very few nations in Europe, no longer survive; or must at least conclude, that they have lost much of their pristine vigour, as it is evident, that these events would not have been suffered to have taken place at an earlier period.

Spain.

A singular war, without an avowal of ill-will, or a pretence of injury, has taken place between Spain and the Emperor of Morocco. In the place of those usual foundations or colours for a war, the Moorish prince, in a letter which he wrote to the King of Spain, dated Sept. 19. 1774, has substituted a compliance with the laws of the Alcoran. If he found himself sufficiently strong, these laws were sufficiently reconcilable to sound policy. He shews, that his subjects, and the Algerines, have determined, that no Christians shall possess settlements on their coasts; that they have called upon him, as endowed by God with great power and force, to fulfil that injunction, which requires, that the latter should not be suffered to hold territorial possessions in Mahometan countries;

tries; and that he was bound to a compliance with this requeſt. He profeſſes a continuance, on his ſide, of peace, and of friendſhip; and takes pains to ſhew, that his attacking the ſettlements in Africa is no contravention of either; thus endeavouring to eſtabliſh a diſtinction between a war againſt the Spaniſh forts, and a war with the King and nation in general. As a religious obſerver of the late treaties of peace, he declares, that he will punctually fulfil their terms; and that the Spaniards ſhall continue to enjoy a free liberty of trade, intercourſe in his ports, and protection and ſecurity in his dominions, unleſs they force him to a contrary conduct, by entering into a war; but, even in that caſe, he will grant them four months for the removal of their perſons and effects.

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Whatever other views might have predominated in the cabinet, it is evident from the moderate terms in which the declaration is couched, that this war was by no means wiſhed for by the Spaniſh court. And notwithſtanding the continual armaments which have been carried on in the ports of that kingdom, their garriſons upon the coaſts of Africa ſeem to have been much neglected; nor were they, upon this occaſion, ſupplied with the alacrity which might have been expected. Indeed it has long been a matter of ſurpriſe, that Spain, which has, upon certain occaſions, entered wantonly into very dangerous and expenſive wars, ſhould ſo long have ſuffered her trade to be harried, and her coaſts inſulted, by the piratical ſtates of Barbary.

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na), and lies on the Mediterranean, oppoſite to Almeria in Spain, and not far diſtant from the Streights mouth. The fortifications were at beſt but indifferent, and had grown worſe by neglect; and the place was in every reſpect badly provided for defence. Theſe deficiencies were, however, amply compenſated by the bravery and conduct of the governor, Don —— Sherlock, a veteran officer of great honour, and of no leſs ſkill in his profeſſion. The Emperor found his threats to intimidate, the violence of his aſſaults, and his conciliatory propoſals for an honourable capitulation, all equally fruitleſs.

It is the error of raw generals, as it is of raw ſwordſmen, that they will attempt the practice of ſcientific rules in action, which they either do not comprehend, or at beſt have not experience to execute. Upon this ſyſtem the Mooriſh prince would go through all the forms of a regular ſiege, and damped the ardor of his troops, who hated labour and fatigue, and were therefore eager to ſtorm the town. If this had been attempted, it is more than probable, from the number and impetuoſity of his new ſoldiers, with the weakneſs of the garriſon and works, that it muſt have been attended with ſucceſs.

In the mean time, ſupplies of different kinds arrived, though ſlowly, from Spain; and ſome artillery, which were much wanted, were carried with difficulty into the place. Some Spaniſh frigates were alſo brought near enough to fire with great effect upon the Mooriſh camp and batteries; the former of which they threw into diſorder, and deſtroyed the latter; ſo that the enemy were obliged to abandon their works near the ſea. Some unſucceſsful aſſaults were now made upon the outworks, which, being attended with great loſs, entirely broke the ſpirit of the Moors. From this time the ſiege languiſhed. The bombs were probably rendered unſerviceable, as we hear no more of their effect, which was at firſt great. The Spaniſh artillery, as well from its ſuperiority in point of metal, as in that of ſervice, by degrees ruined that of the Moors.

The ſiege, however, in ſome ſort, continued for a long time, and entered deep into the enſuing year, which includes ſome of the tranſactions we have recited. A ſimilar attempt upon Penon de Veloz, which lies on the ſame coaſt, was attended with as little ſucceſs. The Emperor ſeems to have attended more to prudence than honour, in directing the beginning of his warfare to the attack of the weaker places; a repulſe from Ceuta or Oran would have been productive of leſs diſgrace, and would have leſs expoſed his weakneſs. It ſeems as if this new warrior was already heartily tired of an adventure for which he is ſo unfitly qualified; and there is little probability that the war will be of any continuance.

It is ſaid, that the manufactories eſtabliſhed in Spain, under the patronage and by the immediate direction of the preſent King, have already arrived at ſuch a degree of perfection, as to produce a ſaving of ſome millions of piaſters, which were annually ſent out of the country for the purchaſe of thoſe fabricks which are now ſupplied at home. Such accounts are to be conſidered as partly true and partly falſe, and their degree of authenticity eſtimated by reaſon and experince. New manufactures, however vigorous in their growth, require a certain length of time, before which they cannot arrive at any degree of perfection. Their growth is alſo much checked or forwarded by particular habits and modes of life, which are always changed with difficulty. That the manufactures in Spain are at preſent in a thriving ſtate, and may hereafter become of great conſequence to themſelves and other nations, is too probable; but that they have already produced the effects aſcribed to them, cannot be admitted.

The King has at length ſtripped the Inquiſition of moſt of thoſe powers which rendered it odious and terrible. It will, for the future, be little more than a college of inquiry into religious matters. Its juriſdiction and priſons are taken from it, and thoſe powers happily reſtored to the civil tribunals. This meaſure will have an extraordinary effect in promoting arts, manufactures, commerce, and learning, and will render Spain a ſecure and happy reſidence to ſtrangers.

The troubles at Palermo, in Sicily, have at length been happily compoſed to the ſatisfaction of the people, without bloodſhed or violence. The only puniſhment inflicted on that people, was the uncertainty of their fate during the many months in which the rod ſeemed to

to hang over their heads. To this might be added, though of much leſs conſequence, the transferring of the court, and of the ſeat of government, to Meſſina. The court of Naples ſupported its own dignity, by continuing the Duke de Fogliani in his office of viceroy, notwithſtanding the clamours of the inſurgents, until his removal appeared rather a matter of courſe, than a compliance with their deſires or importunity. It acted ſtill more wiſely, in not hazarding the fate of a kingdom, and ſpilling the blood of the people, in a conteſt upon a ſubject which was in no degree adequate to the riſk and miſchief. Puniſhments, mercies, forbearance, and proſecution, are rendered acts of wiſdom or folly only by their degree and application.

The firſt popular act took place late in the ſummer, (July 10.), and was the publication of a general pardon, without exception, to all the inhabitants of Palermo who had been concerned in the late inſurrection. This was accompanied by the removal of Count Coraſa, and the appointment of the Prince of Villa Franca to the command in chief of the forces in Sicily; a meaſure which had been long ſought, and ardently wiſhed for, by the people. About the ſame time the Duke de Fogliani held an aſſembly of the ſtates at Ceſalu; after which he paid a cuſtomary viſit to the court of Naples; and on the Queen's birthday, (Aug. 13.), the Prince of Aliano was appointed viceroy of Sicily. The Archbiſhop of Palermo, the darling of the people, and particularly of the inſurgents, having accompanied the late viceroy to court, was received and acknowledged as preſident of that kingdom. By ſuch ſimple and gentle methods has peace and happineſs been confirmed on two kingdoms.

ITALY.

SOME ambiguity obſerved in the conduct, or fancied in the intentions, of the King of Sardinia, has, in the courſe of the year, adminiſtered matter of ſpeculation and uneaſineſs to ſeveral of his neighbours. This prince had a difference with the ſtate of Venice ſoon after his acceſſion, upon one of thoſe ſubjects of etiquette and form, for a punctilious obſervance of which, though of little conſequence in their nature, the Italians are diſtinguiſhed from other European nations. It ſeems, that the republic did not ſend two ambaſſadors to compliment the King upon his acceſſion, which ſhe is ſaid cuſtomarily to do in the caſe of other monarchs. This matter was reſented ſo heinouſly by the court of Turin, that the Venetian miniſter was commanded to quit that country, and his audience of leave refuſed by the King. About the ſame time the Sardinian miniſter withdrew from Venice without taking leave.

Such an affair would demand little conſideration, and would be eaſily adjuſted, if other matters did not conſpire to render it of conſequence. The irruption of the Imperial troops into Dalmatia had given the republic ſufficient cauſe of alarm; and it was now too much to be apprehended, in the preſent reſtleſs ſtate of her neighbours, that an alliance was forming for ſtripping her of a great part, if not the whole, of her continental dominions. The republic applied with her uſual addreſs to negotiation, for the prevention of theſe dangers; and, with her uſual ſlowneſs, to the reinforcing of her troops, and the ſtrengthening of her frontiers.

Nor were the King's conduct and views leſs ſuſpicious and alarming to others of his neighbours. The republic of Genoa, the city of Geneva, and the immediately bordering cantons of Switzerland, were all apprehenſive of ſome obſolete or dormant claims being revived upon their reſpective territories. What foundation there was for this general alarm, cannot be determined. The King's power, ſingly, was not ſufficient for the effect; and it ſeems not eaſy to conceive, what ſcheme of partition could be formed between him and any of the neighbouring great powers, which would not have been oppoſed by others. Perhaps this ſtate of apprehenſion and ſuſpicion may principally proceed from the general complexion of the times, and the recent examples that have been preſented in other parts of Europe. However that may be, it ſeems to have ſubſided in a conſiderable degree towards the cloſe of the year.

It does not ſeem probable, that the death of the Pope (Sept. 21.) will have any extraordinary effect upon the public affairs of Italy. Such events are not now of the importance that they have been. They, however, ſtill adminiſter opportunities for the exertion of theſe refined talents in negotiation, intrigue, and the

management of parties, which ſo much diſtinguiſh the Italians; and which are, upon theſe occaſions, rendered ſubſervient to the views of the great Roman-Catholic powers, intermixed with the particular policy of the ſtates of Italy.

Francis Laurentius Ganganelli, the late Pontiff, was born at St Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, on the 31ſt of October 1705; and was elected to fill the pontifical chair on the 19th of May 1769, when he aſſumed the name of CLEMENT XIV. He found the ſee of Rome involved in a dangerous conteſt with the houſe of Bourbon, which threatened its very exiſtence as a temporal ſtate; and, by a prudent compliance with the neceſſity of the times, he conciliated the favour of that family, and thereby recovered the territories which had been wreſted from the church, and reſtored it to peace and ſecurity. It is not at all certain, that this compliance was contrary to his own inclination; and it ſeems rather probable, that he was not diſpleaſed ſo fair an opportunity was preſented for the diſſolution of the Jeſuits.

The late Pope ſeems to have been a man of a moderate character, neither very eminent for extraordinary virtues or abilities, nor degraded by weakneſs or vices. He is, however, ſaid to have been beloved and regretted by his ſubjects, a circumſtance which is alone ſufficient to fix a valuable ſtamp upon his character. His reign was rendered troubleſome by the colliſion of parties on the affairs of the Jeſuits; and it is pretended, that his latter days were embittered by the apprehenſions of poiſon. Though this report was probably apocryphal, it is ſaid, that he often complained of the heavy burden which he was obliged to bear, and regretted, with great ſenſibility, the loſs of that happy tranquillity which he enjoyed in his retirement, when only a ſimple Franciſcan. He was, however, fortunate in having an opportunity, by a ſingle act, to diſtinguiſh a ſhort adminiſtration of five years in ſuch a manner, as will ever prevent its ſinking into obſcurity.

His death was immediately attributed to poiſon; as if an old man of ſeventy, loaded with infirmities and diſorders, could not quit the world without violence. His proceedings againſt the Jeſuits furniſhed a plauſible colour for this charge, and the malevolence of their enemies embelliſhed it with circumſtances. It ſeems even as if the miniſters of thoſe powers who had procured their diſſolution, did not think it beneath them to countenance the report; as if falſehood was neceſſary to prevent the revival of a body which had already ſunk, in its full ſtrength, under the weight of real miſconduct.

The charge was the more ridiculous, as the Pontiff had undergone a long and painful illneſs, which originally proceeded from a ſuppreſſion of urine, to which he was ſubject; yet the report was propagated with the greateſt induſtry; and though the French and Spaniſh miniſters were preſent at the opening of his body, the moſt horrible circumſtances were publiſhed relative to that operation; and it was confidently told, that the hair dropped off from the head, the head fell off from the body, and the ſtench poiſoned and killed the operators. It availed but little, that the operators ſhewed themſelves alive, and in good health, and that the ſurgeons and phyſicians proved the falſehood of every part of the report *.

Though

* [*From the Eccleſiaſtical State, Aug.* 15. 1775. The Pope has at laſt brought to light the affair of the poiſon, of which ſome have pretended that the late Clement XIV. died, and in which they ſeemed to involve ſeveral great ones of Rome, who had a right to have this point cleared up. The Holy Father, by tracing this falſe rumour back from its ſource, has been informed, that ſome minor Conventual Friars, and among the reſt F. Martinelli, Conſultor of the Holy Office, had been the authors of it, by giving out that the late Clement XIV. a ſhort time before his death, had declared to the General of the Minors, that he knew for certain he ſhould die of the poiſon which had been adminiſtered to him, and that he knew the author of this wicked attempt, whom he did not chuſe to diſcover, although it was repreſented to him, that it was a great ſin not to tell his name, in order to prevent a like crime. In conſequence of this information, the Pope put the F. General of the Friar Minors under an interrogatory, wherein he ſhould declare and depoſe, whether it were true, as had been rumoured by ſome of his Religious, that he ſhould ſay, that Clement XIV. a little before his death, had ſpoken to him of the poiſon, and named the author of it to him? To which this Religious, reſpectable in every regard, firſt verbally depoſed and declared, that Clement XIV. neither in his lifetime, nor at his death, had mentioned to him any thing either of the poiſon, or of the au-

thor

Though the Pope had been ſtrongly ſolicited, on the day before his death, by the cardinals, to fill up the eleven vacancies in the ſacred college, which he had for ſome time reſerved *in petto*, he abſolutely refuſed a compliance with their requeſt. Whether this proceeded from any wiſh he had formed with reſpect to the future election, or was intended merely as a favour to his unknown ſucceſſor, we cannot pretend to determine; a conduct directly contrary would, however, ſeem to have been the natural reſult of the former.

The paucity of the electors (who, beſides the abſence of many cardinals, became farther reduced by the death of ſome, and the indiſpoſition of others) did not facilitate the deciſion of the conclave; which met in the beginning of October, and continued ſhut up for above four months. Parties ran very high. The numbers were equal, at different times, in favour of different perſons; and ſo much negotiation, fineſſe, and ſtrata-

thor of it. His Holineſs having reſerved this verbal depoſition, ordered next this worthy General to commit the ſame to writing, and to ſign it, requiring beforehand that he ſhould ſwear to tell the truth; which was punctually executed. This depoſition, made upon oath, and which is the ſame as what was verbally declared, has been in the hands of the Holy Father ever ſince the 19th of July. It is a known fact, which, we are confident, is beyond all contradiction. This General, eſteemed for his uprightneſs, has ſworn, that he never ſaid to any one, that the late Clement XIV either in his life-time, or at his death, had made to him any mention of poiſon, or of the author of it: and that he could not have ſaid ſo, becauſe Clement XIV. had never ſpoken to him on that ſubject, either in his lifetime, or at his death; and that it was an impoſition to have involved and quoted him the General in ſuch an affair.

A faithful copy of the Oath.

I, underwritten, General of the Conventual Friars of the order of St Francis, do ſolemnly ſwear, and call God to witneſs, that Pope Clement XIV. of happy memory, never did ſay to me, at any period of time whatſoever, that he was ever poiſoned, or ever had felt the effects of poiſon. I alſo ſwear, and call God to witneſs, that I never did ſay to any one, that he was poiſoned, or ever hurt by poiſon. So help me God, *Fr. Aloyſius Maria Marzoni, General, &c.* Signed and ſealed in the Convent of the Twelve Apoſtles this 27th day of July, 1775.]

gem, were practiſed, as gave birth to a ſevere, but illiberal, dramatical ſatire, which was publiſhed on the occaſion.

BARBARY.

A war which the Emperor of Morocco declared againſt the States of Holland, at the cloſe of the year, will probably be as little intereſting in its conſequences, as that which, through equal wantonneſs, he entered into with Spain. In general, the Barbarian ſtates have, of late, been much diſpoſed to quarrel with the Chriſtian powers. They ſeem to have forgotten former chaſtiſements, and to incur new, through an ignorance of their effect. The ſtate of Algiers has been long in a courſe of altercation and diſpute with our court, on the ſubject of preſents, and diſagreement with our conſuls; matters which are not yet adjuſted.

SUCH ſeems in general to have been the ſtate of public affairs during the year of which we treat. Upon the whole, Europe exhibits a very ambiguous face of things; which, without any actual war, preſents no certain peace. A reſtleſs and dangerous ſpirit of innovation, accompanied with diſtruſt, ſuſpicion, and jealouſy, ſeems to poſſeſs the greater powers, and an apprehenſion of danger the leſſer.

We are ſorry to obſerve, that, while Great Britain is engaged in a moſt unhappy conteſt with her colonies, ſuch meaſures are purſued by ſeveral princes on the continent, as may in time greatly affect that commerce which is equally the ſource and ſupport of her greatneſs. Spain already boaſts of her manufactures, and of the millions which ſhe annually ſaves in conſequence of their product. The King of Sweden has laid heavy duties on the importation of woollen cloths, watches, and ſeveral other commercial articles, of which we furniſhed the greater ſhare; and the produce of thoſe duties is to be beſtowed on the foundation and eſtabliſhment of ſimilar manufactures in his own country. The King of Denmark has followed and exceeded the example, by totally prohibiting the importation of woollen cloths into any part of his dominions, their own manufactures being now deemed ſufficient for the conſumption. The whole foreign trade and intercourſe with Poland, as well as with a great part of Germany, and the north, now lie ſolely at the mercy of the King

of Pruſſia. As yet, however, no worſe effects from it have been felt by commerce than muſt be expected from the diſtracted ſtate of Poland. Our beneficial commerce with Portugal is, comparatively, dwindled to nothing. However, the trade to Ruſſia ſeems to grow with the greatneſs and civilization of that empire, and promiſes to compenſate other loſſes.

Reſolution, Wooloaich, Sept. 22. 1775. [457.]

WE left the Downs in July 1772, and paſſed thoſe common latitudes to Madeira and Fyal, without any occurrence worth relating. The ſhip was in all conditions good, although the promiſed ſo ill at our firſt departure; but that was owing to the ignorant method they uſed to ſtow the hold, and not to any fault in the conſtruction of the ſhip. We ſtretched to the ſouthward through the two Tropics, as dull and ſteady as all other ſailors have done before us, and ſome bickerings amongſt the officers were the only occurrences beſides the log. We made the Brazils, and the land to the ſouthward; and in the latitude of the Falkland iſles, met, as uſual, very tempeſtuous weather. After leaving Terra del Fuego, we ſtood away to the ſouthward, and obtained the high ſouthern latitude of 71. 11. to which no other mariners ever penetrated before. We met here much ice; and though the ſun was never beneath the horizon for ſome days, yet the miſt which exhaled from the ice was ſuch we could not diſcern any land, though we had every reaſon to believe it a very little way from us. We run down a very long bay of ice; but, being equally unſucceſsful, we hauled away to the northward, and till we reached 45 deg. ſouth we had clear moderate weather; but from that parallel to the Tropic of Capricorn, we had ſevere tempeſtuous weather. In running down our weſtern longitude, about the latitude of 27 deg. ſouth, long. 125 deg. from the meridian of London, we fell in with an iſland about twenty-one miles in circumference, and about ſeventeen broad, on which were many Indians, and not unlike thoſe of the other iſles in theſe ſeas.

We did not continue ſo long as to obſerve ſtrictly all their manners and cuſtoms: but we were ſoon convinced, that theft was the firſt quality amongſt them; for it was impoſſible for any of our people to keep either hat or wig on their heads, which they ſnatched off with great dexterity, and run away with a velocity more like hinds than men in ſwiftneſs. Their burial-grounds we more ſtrictly obſerved than any other curioſity; for in the ground deputed for the purpoſe were many very extraordinary large figures, cut out in ſtone, of good workmanſhip, and cut out not inferior to many of the Egyptian ſtatuaries: but how theſe ſtone figures got here, puzzled all our virtuoſi; for they have no tool among them of iron or ſteel, nor indeed of any metal; and yet theſe characters bore the marks of taſte, genius, and ingenuity.

The iſland producing no further matter of obſervation, nor affording a good covered road-ſtead, we left it, and purſued our courſe towards Otaheite; where, I am ſorry to aſſure you, we have eſtabliſhed a diſeaſe, which will ever prove fatal to theſe unhappy innocents, who ſeem to have enjoyed a perfect ſtate of ſimplicity and nature, till we, a more refined race of monſters, contaminated all their bliſs by an introduction of our vices. It is immaterial whether Bougainville or we communicated this diſorder; but I am rather inclined to believe, by the account I had from the natives, that it came from the firſt Engliſh who touched at this ſpot [xxxv. 639.]. In the ſtage of the malady they have ſome medicinal roots which check the diſorder: but their venery is ſo high that they increaſe it daily, and the ſpectacles produced by it are ſhocking to humanity; they are covered with ſores, and dying by inches. But what is ſtill worſe, it is now communicated to all the other iſles; and Bolobota, celebrated for handſome women, is an iſland of Pandora's ills, though whilom the paradiſe of women. We might once ſing of it,

O! Mahomet, ton paradis des femmes,
Et le ſejour de la felicité —

The people of theſe iſles, but more particularly of Otaheite, were very ſhy of us; nor did we receive any preſent at their hands. Whether this aroſe from a ſcarcity of hogs and dogs, I cannot explain; or from a change in government; for the courteous Oberea is dethroned, and ſuffered to retire with a ſmall retinue; and in her ſtead King Typoo is elevated to the regal dignity. They look out with impatience for the return of Omiah, who is a native of Ouyahanna, but not a prieſt, or a man of any diſtinction among them.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [566.]

After the King had left the Houſe of Lords on Thurſday, Oct. 26. the ſpeech being read by the proper officers, Lord Townſhend aroſe, and went fully into the diſputes with America, concluding with moving for a humble addreſs [564.] in anſwer to his Majeſty's ſpeech. His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Lord Dudley. —The Marquis of Rockingham propoſed the following amendment.

"We behold, with the utmoſt concern, the diſorders and diſcontents in the Britiſh colonies, rather increaſed than diminiſhed, by the means that have been uſed to ſuppreſs and allay them: A circumſtance alone ſufficient to give this Houſe juſt reaſon to fear, that thoſe means were not originally well conſidered, or properly adapted to anſwer the ends to which they were directed.

We are ſatisfied by experience, that the misfortune has in a great meaſure ariſen from the want of full and proper information being laid before parliament of the true ſtate and condition of the colonies; by reaſon of which, meaſures have been carried into execution, injurious and inefficacious, from whence no ſalutary end was reaſonably to be expected; tending to tarniſh the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, to bring diſcredit on the wiſdom of his Majeſty's councils, and to nouriſh, without hope of end, a moſt unhappy civil war.

Deeply impreſſed with a melancholy ſtate of public concerns, we ſhall, on the fulleſt information we can obtain, and with the moſt mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to diſcover, as we ſhall be moſt willing to apply, the moſt effectual means of reſtoring order to the diſtracted affairs of the Britiſh empire, confidence to his Majeſty's government, obedience, by a prudent and temperate uſe of its powers, to the authority of parliament, and ſatisfaction and happineſs to all his people.

By theſe means, we truſt we ſhall avoid any occaſion of having recourſe to the alarming and dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the ſupport of his Majeſty's authority, within his own dominions, and the ſtill more dreadful calamity of ſhedding Britiſh blood by Britiſh arms."

This brought on a very long debate. The arguments turned entirely on American affairs. Some Lords in adminiſtration candidly owned, they had been miſinformed laſt year, and that their meaſures were conſequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of ſucceſs. This confeſſion furniſhed matter of ſevere remark to the Lords of the minority. The Biſhop of Peterborough pointed out the falſe policy of continuing the diſpute with the colonies, and urged adminiſtration to ſtop the further ravages of fire and ſword. The Duke of Richmond and Lord Shelburne painted the preſent ill effects of the conteſt, and ſhewed how much more fatal the conſequences might be if the unnatural war was purſued; and the latter was extremely ſevere on adminiſtration, for their introduction of foreign troops without leave of parliament. Lord Groſvenor ſpoke to the fallacy of the addreſſes, and the unfair means uſed to procure them, which he proved by citing an inſtance of great partiality and undue influence which fell within his own knowledge.—Beſides the Lords already mentioned, theſe following ſpoke in the debate: Lord Rochford, Lord Coventry, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Effingham, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Gower, Lord Warwick, and Lord Ferrers. The Duke of Grafton, to the aſtoniſhment almoſt of every body, (knowing which part his Grace formerly took), drew out his whole artillery againſt adminiſtration. —On the queſtion put, for agreeing to the amendment, the numbers were, Not-contents 69, proxies 11; Contents 29. Then the queſtion being put, for the addreſs to ſtand as originally propoſed, the numbers were, Contents 66, proxies 10; Not-contents 33.

Againſt theſe votes a proteſt was entered Nov. 2. viz.

"*Diſſentient*,

1. Becauſe we cannot, as Engliſhmen, as Chriſtians, or as men of common humanity, conſent to the proſecution of a cruel civil war, ſo little ſupported by juſtice, and ſo very fatal in its neceſſary conſequences, as that which is now waging againſt our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in America. We have beheld with ſorrow and indignation, ſeſſion after ſeſſion, and notwithſtanding repeated warnings of the danger, attempts made to deprive ſome millions of Britiſh ſubjects of their trade, their laws, their conſtitution, their mutual intercourſe, and of the

the very food which God has given them for their ſubſiſtence. We have beheld endeavours uſed to enforce theſe impolitic ſeverities at the point of the bayonet. We have, on the other hand, beheld ſo large a part of the empire, united in one common cauſe, really ſacrificing with chearfulneſs their lives and fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of a war raging in the very heart of their country, to ignominious eaſe. We have beheld this part of his Majeſty's ſubjects, thus irritated to reſiſtance, and ſo ſucceſsful in it, ſtill making profeſſions (in which we think it neither wiſe nor decent to affect a diſbelief) of the utmoſt loyalty to his Majeſty; and, unwearied with continued repulſes, repeatedly petitioning for conciliation, upon ſuch terms only as ſhall be conſiſtent with the dignity and welfare of the mother-country. When we conſider theſe things, we cannot look upon our fellow-ſubjects in America in any other light, than that of freemen driven to reſiſtance by acts of oppreſſion and violence.

2. Becauſe this unnatural war, thus commenced in oppreſſion, and in the moſt erroneous policy, muſt, if perſevered in, be finally ruinous in its effects. The commerce of Great Britain with America was great and increaſing; the profits immenſe; the advantages, as a nurſery of ſeamen, and as an inexhauſtible magazine of naval ſtores, infinite; and the continuance of that commerce, particularly in times of war, when moſt wanted to ſupport our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade muſt be, but depending ſolely on ourſelves. Theſe valuable reſources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the Houſe of Bourbon, are actually loſt to Great Britain; and irretrievably loſt, unleſs redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

3. Becauſe Great Britain, deprived of ſo valuable a part of its reſources, and not animated either with motives of ſelf-defence, or with thoſe proſpects of advantage and glory which have hitherto ſupported this nation in all its foreign wars, may poſſibly find itſelf unable to ſupply the means of carrying on a civil war, at ſuch a vaſt diſtance, in a country ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, and under the complicated difficulties which neceſſarily attend it. Still leſs ſhould we be able to preſerve by mere force that vaſt continent, and that growing multitude of reſolute freemen who inhabit it; even if that, or any country, was worth governing againſt the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear, that while we are making theſe fruitleſs efforts, refuſing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow-ſubjects, and blindly confiding in the inſidious profeſſions of the natural enemies of this country, we are preparing an eaſy prey for thoſe who prudently ſit quiet, beholding Britiſh forces, which, if united, might be in a condition, from their valour, numbers, and diſcipline, to carry terror into the very heart of their kingdoms, deſtroying each other. Every event, whichever way it turns, is a victory to them. Our very hoſpitals furniſh them with daily triumphs, the greater as they are certain, without any riſque to them of men or money.

4. Becauſe we conceive the calling in foreign forces to decide domeſtic quarrels, to be a meaſure both diſgraceful and dangerous; and that the advice which miniſters have dared to give to his Majeſty, which they have avowed, and carried into execution, of ſending to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, a part of his electoral troops, without any previous conſent, recommendation, or authority of parliament, is unconſtitutional. That Hanoverian troops ſhould, at the mere pleaſure of the miniſters, be conſidered as a part of the Britiſh military eſtabliſhment, and take a rotation of garriſon-duties, through theſe dominions, is, in practice and precedent, of the higheſt danger to the ſafety and liberties of this kingdom, and tends wholly to invalidate the wiſe and ſalutary declaration of the grand fundamental law of our glorious deliverer King William, which has bound together the rights of the ſubject and the ſucceſſion of the crown.

5. Becauſe the miniſters who are to be intruſted with the management of this war, have proved themſelves unequal to the taſk, and in every degree unworthy of public truſt. Parliament has given them every aſſiſtance they aſked; no unforeſeen accidents have ſtood in their way; no ſtorms have diſabled, or delayed their operations; no foreign power hath, as yet, interfered; but, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, by their ignorance, negligence, and want of conduct, our arms have been diſgraced; upwards of

of ten thouſand of the flower of our army, with an immenſe artillery, under four generals of reputation, and backed with a great naval force, have been miſerably blockaded in one ſea-port town, and after repeated and obſtinate battles, in which ſuch numbers of our braveſt men have fallen, the Britiſh forces have not been able to penetrate one mile into the country which they were ſent to ſubdue; important fortreſſes are ſeized, the Governors are driven from their provinces, and it is doubtful, whether at this moment we are in poſſeſſion of a ſingle town in all North America. Whether we conſider its extent or its commerce, England has loſt half its empire in one campaign. Nor can we impute the miſconduct of miniſters to mere inability, nor to their ignorance of the ſtate of America, upon which they attempt to juſtify themſelves; for while ſome members of adminiſtration confeſs they were deceived as to the ſtrength and condition of the provinces, we have from others received official information, that the inſufficiency of the navy was concealed from parliament, and part of adminiſtration, from a fear of not receiving ſupport from its members. We cannot therefore conſent to an addreſs which may deceive his Majeſty and the public, into a belief of the confidence of this Houſe in the preſent miniſters, who have deceived parliament, diſgraced the nation, loſt the colonies, and involved us in a civil war againſt our cleareſt intereſts; and, upon the moſt unjuſtifiable grounds, wantonly ſpilling the blood of thouſands of our fellow-ſubjects.

Torrington	*Stamford*	*Boyle*
Fitzwilliams	*Ponſonby*	*Craven*
Archer	*Abingdon*	*Scarborough*
Thanet	*Manchester*	*Effingham*
Chalmondeley	*Devonſhire*	*Rockingham*
King	*Chedworth*	*Richmond*
Portland		

In the Houſe of Commons, as ſoon as the Speaker had returned from the Houſe of Peers, and had read the King's ſpeech, Mr Ackland, ſon of Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, in a ſpeech highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with reſpect to America, and urging the neceſſity of aſſuring his Majeſty of the approbation of the meaſures already taken againſt the Americans, and of firm ſupport from his faithful Commons in the proſecution of the war.—This motion was ſeconded by Mr Lyttelton, late Governor of Jamaica, who entered into a long detail of the views and intentions of the Americans, inveighing againſt ſome leading men amongſt them, who had long entertained a ſettled deſign of emancipating the colonies from the mother-country, and forming them into a ſeparate ſtate; that it was now time, or never, to cruſh their riſing ſpirit; that the contention was not now about this or that mode of taxation, but whether they ſhall be taxed at all; whether the ſupreme power of this realm ſhall extend beyond the Atlantic ocean, or be confined within the narrow limits of one corner of a vaſt extended empire; that now was the time for every man to declare himſelf; and concluded by ſhewing the neceſſity of ſtrengthening the hands of government, in order to break the meaſures of ſo formidable a combination.

Lord John Cavendiſh moved for an amendment, by eraſing the principal part of the addreſs, and inſerting inſtead thereof a petition to the throne, That his Majeſty would inform the Houſe, who were the ſervants ſo inimical to the intereſts of the crown and this country, as to adviſe meaſures ſo deſtructive to the true intereſts thereof, as well as to thoſe of America.

Sir James Lowther ſeconded the motion for the amendment, and urged the impropriety of inveſting the fortreſſes of Gibraltar and Minorca in the hands of foreign mercenaries; a ſtep which, conſidering his great eſtate, and the conſequences that might ſucceed, he ſhould ever oppoſe.

Mr Wilkes condemned the meaſures of adminiſtration in the ſtrongeſt terms; — derided them for their boaſted lenity; aſked in which of the laſt acts it was to be met with: — he concluded with this remark, that the preſent war with America was unjuſt, felonious, and murderous; unjuſt and felonious, becauſe it was intended to deprive the provincials of their real property; and murderous, becauſe the miniſters devoted them victims to the ſword, for endeavouring to defend it.

Gov. Johnſtone went more fully into the American diſputes; ſpoke ably on the inſufficiency of the preſent forces to carry this favourite point of adminiſtration; averred, that a general diſſatisfaction prevailed amongſt the King's troops already at Boſton; and that three field-

officers

officers of the five regiments lately embarked at Corke, ſolicited leave to reſign; of this he pledged himſelf to bring ſufficient evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it. He let ſlip an indirect reflection on Mr Lyttelton's conduct when he was at Jamaica; which called the latter up again; who cleared himſelf to the ſatisfaction of all his hearers, and extorted an apology from the Governor.

Mr Temple Luttrel urged the cauſe of the Americans with great warmth; cenſured adminiſtration in the ſevereſt terms; and ſaid, that America did not now wiſh to throw off her dependence on the Britiſh legiſlature, but was only anxious to be left in the ſtate in which ſhe was in the year 1763. He was pretty ſevere on the Scottiſh part of the junto, telling them, that the heads which lately adorned Temple-bar, were now taken down with reverence, and depoſited in the interior cabinet; to which a certain gentleman in his eye (Sir W—— M———) had lately bowed the knee, for the honour of the white wand which then adorned his hand: he concluded by urging, that no addreſs ſhould be preſented, till a day was ſet apart for the conſideration of the preſent ſtate of the nation, which he then moved for.

Gen. Conway defended the Americans with an unuſual warmth of argument: He called for information from the Treaſury-bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Aſked, whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay whether Boſton itſelf owned at this time the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms? He was very pointed on thoſe officers of the crown, who, becauſe they are linked with others in adminiſtration, think they are bound to wade through thick and thin: he declared his conſcience forbade his aſſent to the butchery of the provincials; and therefore he firmly proteſted againſt the addreſs.

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the addreſs, and conſequently ſupported the meaſures of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from Gen. Burgoyne, who ſaid, that, notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes and obſtacles the King's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Col. Barré entered minutely into the conſequences of the ſummer-campaign; deſcribed the ridiculous ſituation of the King's forces, on a wen, or a little excreſcence of land, now blocked up there within the walls of Boſton, and the fleet not even maſter of the river in which it lies: he drew a concluſion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 provincials, and a fleet of twenty two ſail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in ſubduing Canada, though completed every ſpring, —what little proſpect could there be for 10,000 men to effect the conqueſt of all America?—He told the miniſter, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him ſome: That he had received a letter from one Major Caldwell, who was ſettled on a large eſtate in Canada, who aſſured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of perſuaſion in vain; that he aſſembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large ſticks, but had concealed 400 firelocks in the woods, which they were determined to make uſe of againſt the Engliſh if they forced them to take either ſide. Col. Barré further added, that Gen. Carleton and Lord Pitt were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a major in the provincial ſervice. He obſerved, that he and his friends were cenſured by the miniſtry as the leaders of faction; that their converſation with each other was, which of them ſhould go to the Tower firſt: but this they regarded not: oppoſe the King they could not wiſh to do, for their anceſtors ſeated his family on the throne; but to carry their point againſt the preſent wanton and unfeeling adminiſtration, he could readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington anſwered Gov. Johnſtone and Col. Barré, and denied the diſaffection of the officers, &c. aſſured the Houſe, that they would receive ſatisfactory accounts to the contrary in ſeven or eight days.

The Solicitor-General likewiſe replied to Col. Barré, accuſed him of drawing falſe inferences from his own premiſes; entered with great ſpirit into the merits of the preſent vigorous meaſures, (admitting we had loſt all the places they would inſinuate), in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negotiation with the Americans.

At ten o'clock Mr Burke roſe, and ſpoke for near two hours. He raiſed the laugh of the Houſe at Lord North's expence, by repeating ſome vaunting expreſſions,

preſſions, which he declared had fallen from his Lordſhip in parliament heretofore, ſuch as, *piloting them ſafe through the American ſtorm*, &c. and placed them in a ridiculous contraſt with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. Speaking ſeriouſly of the preſent ſituation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themſelves, and deſcribed the mother-country as a piratical diſturber of the ports and the naval trade of the colonies. The diſgraceful blocking up of our troops in Boſton, he pourtrayed with his wonted ability of deſcription; and, after lamenting the danger of this country if the diſpute with America was continued, he adviſed adminiſtration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament oppreſſive to the trade and the freedom of America, but to ſhew a friendly countenance, and to meet the colonists with open arms.

Mr Charles Fox followed Mr Burke, and, with his uſual vehemence and aſperity, aimed his ſatire perſonally at Lord North, deſcribing his Lordſhip as the blundering pilot, who had brought us into our preſent difficulties.—Adminiſtration, ſays he, exult at having brought us into ſuch a dilemma as the ableſt of men cannot extricate us from; they have reaſon to cry aloud in triumph: Lord Chatham, the King of Pruſſia, nay, Alexander the Great, never *gained* more in one campaign, than the Noble Lord has *loſt*. —He has loſt a whole continent: —Moſt able adviſer; moſt accompliſhed general! —He mixed his raillery with ſome very ſerious obſervations on the conduct of the miniſtry: he told them, he rejoiced at the ſucceſs of the Americans; he was with them in their cauſe, and therefore reſolutely would avow it. He then took occaſion to mention the old political diſtinctions of Whig and Tory, deſcribing the preſent members of adminiſtration as enemies to freedom, and rank Tories. He alſo hinted, that the productions in ſome of the news papers, particularly the letters ſigned *Coriolanus*, originated from the Noble Lord.

As ſoon as he concluded, Lord North roſe, and began, with the utmoſt candour, in diſclaiming all knowledge of the writer or writings mentioned by Mr Fox. After entering into a long juſtification of himſelf, and the plan of conduct he had purſued while in office, his Lordſhip juſtified the meaſures of adminiſtration, ſhewing, by ſtrong argument, that they were founded as much in prudence and wiſdom as the ſituation of affairs would allow. He remarked, that his meaſures were planned for the beſt; he never ventured to predict they would be infallible. His Lordſhip next entered into a diſquiſition of the terms Whig and Tory; and proved, that the preſent miniſters acted on the true principles of Whiggiſm; for, in their ſtruggle with America, they contended for the legiſlative authority of parliament; —that the oppoſition were the Tories, who would deprive parliament of their authority, by adding it to the prerogative of the crown: he concluded by obſerving, that the meaſures ſketched out in the ſpeech, and echoed back in the addreſs, as proper to be offered to America, were moſt likely to effect an honourable reconciliation.

Lord Nord ended about twenty minutes after one. Mr Dunning then made a noble ſpeech againſt the addreſs; Sir Adam Ferguſſon ſpoke ably for it; and ſeveral other gentlemen ſpoke on each ſide.

The Houſe did not riſe till after four o'clock on Friday morning. Upon the diviſion, there appeared 278 for the addreſs, 108 againſt it.

Next day, Friday, Oct. 27. a report having been made by the committee, that they had drawn up an addreſs, and the addreſs having been read, a motion was made for recommitting it; which occaſioned a debate. — Particular exception was taken to the following clauſe: "We thankfully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your electoral troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon." [565.] — The gentlemen in oppoſition conſidered this clauſe as a full approbation of the meaſures; whilſt the friends of adminiſtration inſiſted, it was no more than a compliment to his Majeſty's good intentions, and left the meaſure itſelf a matter of future deliberation. — Mr Wedderburne and Mr Dunning were different in their interpretations of the clauſe. Very few of the ſpeakers confined themſelves to this ſingle point, but ſucceſſively beat over the wide ground of the general diſpute with America.

Mr Cornwall acknowledged, that there had been miſmanagement ſomewhere; but whether by the parliament, in not granting a ſufficient force; by the

miniſtry, in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exerciſing them effectually, he would not then aſſert; but probably it might one day afford matter for inquiry in that Houſe. However, he could not avoid ſaying thus much in favour of adminiſtration, that a miniſter in this country, though he may ſee much farther into future events than the reſt of his countrymen, cannot take any great ſtep without having the cry of the people with him: had government demanded 40,000 men laſt ſeſſion to ſend to America, the people would have thought them mad; but, now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of ſucceſs. He cenſured thoſe members very ſeverely, who had voted laſt ſeſſion with adminiſtration, and expreſſed themſelves very differently in this debate: he alluded particularly to Mr Charles Fox, who, he ſaid, as well as himſelf, had been raiſed to very important offices in the ſtate, at too early an age.

Mr Charles Fox, in reply, proteſted, that he had been deceived by the miniſtry. He had been taught to believe, that government had ſo many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them ſecurity in avowing themſelves, ſecure an obedience to our laws, and enſure peace; that upon this principle he had voted for ſending over the forces laſt ſeſſion; peace was his object in that meaſure: but now that the miniſter declared himſelf for war, he could not but object to his proceedings; he could not conſent to the bloody conſequences of ſo filly a conteſt, about ſo filly any object, conducted in the filleſt manner that hiſtory, or obſervation, had ever furniſhed an inſtance of, and from which we were likely to derive nothing but poverty, miſery, diſgrace, defeat, and ruin.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland ſaid, it would be ridiculous in adminiſtration to recede at preſent, or to liſten to conciliatory meaſures, whilſt America was making ſo effectual a reſiſtance; that all Europe would ſay, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-eſtabliſhed our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire.

Mr Thurloe inſiſted, that decency demanded that we ſhould return his Majeſty thanks for the conſiderations which induced him to ſend part of his electoral troops to Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, though we might afterwards condemn the meaſure: *Suaviter in modo, ſed fortiter in re*, ſhould ever be a maxim in Britiſh minds. He declared, that it was his opinion, that the Bill of Rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned this kingdom; that conſequently he could no more ſee any illegality, than he could danger, in the meaſure.

Sir William Wake inſiſted, that the Bill of Rights was only declaratory of rights exiſting prior to that act; that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr Dunning argued upon the ſame grounds.

Gov. Johnſtone arraigned the conduct of adminiſtration pretty ſeverely; he declared, that he was certain the Hanoverian ſoldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences; that if they ſhould be tried, they would have an action in Great Britain againſt their officers; and that if any of them ſhould be put to death in conſequence of the ſentence of a court-martial, thoſe who gave that ſentence would be guilty of murder, according to our laws: he inſiſted, that our garriſons abroad were, in the true ſenſe of the word, a part of this kingdom; and he was againſt the clauſe, as a dangerous precedent.

Mr Grenville deplored the ſtate of our national affairs, and was convinced, he ſaid, that nothing but misfortune could be the conſequences. Let adminiſtration, ſays he, call the Pope from Rome, the Mufti from Conſtantinople, the High Prieſt from the Synagogue, to their aid; let them put the aſſaſſinating knife into the hands of ſlaves, and teach them to butcher their maſters; yet ſtill the event muſt be ruinous to this nation. Suppoſe America conquered, its towns deſtroyed, its fields laid waſte, we muſt keep up a large ſtanding army to preſerve our triumph; but can we make them in ſuch a ſtate raiſe money ſufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their ſhattered cities by force?

Mr Frankland, though he confeſſed his

his diſlike to the employing foreign mercenaries without the conſent of parliament, declared his objection to the recommitment of the addreſs; he did not wiſh to impede the meaſures of government at ſo critical a time, but he wiſhed the miniſter had called the parliament together laſt ſummer, rather than take that ſtep without their concurrence, however neceſſary the ſtep might have been: he was ſorry, he ſaid, to find, that ſo little advantage had been made of the grants made laſt ſeſſions for the purpoſe of enforcing American obedience; and threw out ſome remarks upon that indolence of temper, and diſlike to buſineſs, which ſeemed inherent in the character of the miniſter; and to this diſpoſition he attributed the little ſucceſs of what he ventured to call our ſummer's campaign in America: however, he ſweetened this doſe of cenſure with a great many compliments on the vaſt abilities and amiable diſpoſition of the Noble Lord.

This called up Lord North; who, after ſome difference about order, obſerved, that he would not have perſiſted ſo much in his deſire to be heard, had not ſomething which had fallen from the gentleman who ſpoke laſt demanded a reply, which might not come ſo well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he ſaid, for that candour and boldneſs with which he had treated his character. He was not diſpleaſed to hear his faults, from whatever motive they might be ſuggeſted: ſometimes, as in the preſent inſtance, they were ſuggeſted by candid, and ſometimes by malicious ones. Thoſe who ſuggeſted them from the firſt cauſe, he thanked and eſteemed; thoſe who diſplayed them from the latter principle he deſpiſed. He confeſſed that indolence of temper which Mr Frankland had noticed, and that diſlike to buſineſs; but declared, that he was forced into the poſt he now held; that ſtormy and tempeſtuous as the ocean is through which he has to ſteer, he would never of his own accord abandon it till the ſtorm had ſubſided. He acknowledged he had been deceived in events; that he had adapted his meaſures laſt ſeſſions to the then ſtate of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cauſe. It was eaſy, he ſaid, to ſee what has happened; but who could have foreſeen that things would happen ſo? Adminiſtration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in poſſeſſion of better information, why did they not communicate it?—He ſaid, that when he adopted the neceſſary plan of ſending Hanoverians to our garriſons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the meaſure; that if it ſhould be found that he was miſtaken in this point, though the matter itſelf ſhould be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by paſſing a bill of indemnity, if the neceſſity of taking ſuch a ſtep was clear from the danger of confiding ſolely in our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port-Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces againſt the rebels. To call the parliament in the middle of ſummer, would, he ſaid, have been exceedingly diſagreeable and burdenſome to the nation, and many inſtances could not be found in our hiſtory of a parliament called ſo early as the preſent. He had, he ſaid, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that Houſe; and he hoped the Americans were too brave, and worthy of their glorious anceſtors, to heſitate a moment in their choice between ſlavery or war, between ignominy and death; but, in the preſent inſtance, there was no queſtion of ſlavery. Their friends have ſaid, that they only wiſhed to be put on the ſame footing on which they were in 1763. He aſſerted, that adminiſtration wiſhed for no more; and he could not believe, that America, without money, without trade, without reſources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and laſting war with the incenſed power of Great Britain, to the bleſſings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her. He ſpoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happineſs which he hoped to derive in the laſt moments of his life, from the teſtimony of his own conſcience; and concluded with a beautiful deſcription of the envied, ſplendid wretchedneſs of his miniſterial ſtation.

Col. Barré, in a very ludicrous manner, obſerved, that the Noble Lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from ſome quarters; that his Lordſhip ſtood the attacks of a certain northern dialect with a very good grace, but he was inſtantly ſhot dead with the brogue;

and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one ſide of the Houſe, was downrigh malice from another: he kiſſes the rod in ſome hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very ſore when the laſh is taken by ſome others. The reaſon, he ſaid, which induced all America to take arms ſooner than the Noble Lord had expected, was to oppoſe a common enemy; the circumſtance put him in mind of a ſpeech made by Marſhal Schomberg to the Britiſh troops as they were croſſing the river Boyne in Ireland, *A le devour, nos enfans, voila vos ennemis!*

The queſtion being then put, the numbers were, for the addreſs without the amendment 176, againſt it 72.

A gentleman who heard Lord North deliver the ſpeech laſt mentioned, ſays, it was the moſt manly, moſt intereſting, moſt ingenuous, and moſt pathetic, he ever heard in that aſſembly; and as it ſeemed evidently to come from the heart, and was delivered with that force and ſenſibility which conſcious integrity could alone inſpire, he confeſſes it drew tears from his eyes, and he believes it had the like effect upon many who heard him. He obſerves, that his Lordſhip ſpoke with unaffected feeling of the great and unmerited oppoſition he daily met with, which proceeded, not from motives of genuine patriotiſm, but from intereſted views, and from perſonal pique and reſentment; that his Lordſhip declared, he had never ſought the much-envied ſtation he now held, which had been preſſed upon him at a time when the affairs of this nation were in a very turbulent ſituation; that no body could be more ſenſible than himſelf how unequal his abilities were to the duties of his office, though he had always exerted them to the utmoſt in his country's ſervice; and that he ſhould continue to ſacrifice the peace and tranquillity of his life, and do every violence to the natural indolence of his temper, till the ſtorm was over; when he ſhould reſign the helm of affairs with infinitely more pleaſure than he had aſſumed it, and with the heartfelt ſatisfaction, that however unequal he was to the taſk he had undertaken, however he might have been miſtaken in any meaſures he had upon particular occaſions adopted or adviſed, yet that he had ever acted to the beſt of his judgement, and with the moſt ſincere attention to the true intereſt, proſperity, and glory of his country; that this ſatisfaction his moſt bitter enemies could not deprive him of, and would afford him ſolid conſolation when he had retired from the buſy ſcene in which he was now engaged.

We give two of the ſpeeches entire.

Mr Wilkes's ſpeech, Oct. 26.

"Mr Speaker,

I entirely agree with the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded the motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, that every man ought now to ſpeak out; and in a moment ſo important as the preſent to the whole empire, I think it ill becomes the dignity and gravity of parliament to loſe itſelf in ſuch a fulſome, adulatory addreſs to the throne, as that now propoſed. We ought rather, Sir, to approach our Sovereign with ſound and wholeſome advice, and even with remonſtrances againſt the conduct of His miniſters, who have precipitated the nation into an unjuſt, ruinous, felonious, and murderous war. I call the war with our brethren in America an unjuſt, felonious war, becauſe the primary cauſe and confeſſed origin of it is, the attempt to take their money from them without their conſent, contrary to the common rights of all mankind, and thoſe great fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, for which Hampden bled. I aſſert, Sir, that it is in conſequence a murderous war; becauſe it is an attempt to deprive men of their lives for ſtanding up in the juſt cauſe of the defence of their property, and their clear rights. It becomes no leſs a murderous war with reſpect to many of our fellow-ſubjects of this iſland; for every man, either of the navy or army, who has been ſent by government to America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural and unjuſt conteſt, has been murdered by adminiſtration, and his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, Sir, will draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon this devoted kingdom.

I think this war, Sir, fatal and ruinous to our country. It abſolutely annihilates the only great ſource of our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other nations, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious induſtry of near three millions of ſubjects, which centered here. That commerce has already taken its flight, and our American merchants are now deploring the conſequences of a wretched policy, which has been purſued to their deſtruction. It is, Sir, no leſs

ruinous

ruinous, with regard to the enormous expence of the fleets and armies neceſſary for this nefarious undertaking; ſo that we are waſting our preſent wealth, while we are deſtroying the ſources of all we might have in future.

I ſpeak, Sir, as a friend to England and America, but ſtill more to univerſal liberty, and the rights of all mankind. I truſt no part of the ſubjects of this vaſt empire will ever ſubmit to be ſlaves. I am ſure the Americans are too high-ſpirited to brook the idea. Your whole power, and that of your allies, if you had any, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot effect ſo wicked a purpoſe. The conduct of the preſent adminiſtration has already wreſted the ſceptre of America out of the hands of our ſovereign, and you have now ſcarcely a poſtmaſter left in the whole northern continent. More than half the empire is already loſt, and almoſt all the reſt is in confuſion and anarchy. The miniſtry have brought our ſovereign into a more diſgraceful ſituation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already loſt by their fatal counſels more territory than the three great united powers of Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injuſtice from adminiſtration.

England was never engaged in a conteſt of ſuch importance to our moſt valuable concerns and poſſeſſions. We are fighting for the ſubjection of a country, infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day increaſes the wealth, the natural ſtrength, and population. Should we not ſucceed, it will be a boſom-friendſhip ſoured to hate and reſentment; we ſhall be conſidered as their moſt implacable enemies; an eternal ſeparation will ſucceed, and the grandeur of the Britiſh empire paſs away. Succeſs ſeems to me not equivocal, but impoſſible. However we may differ among ourſelves, they are perfectly united. On this ſide the Atlantic party-rage unhappily divides us, but one ſoul animates the vaſt northern continent of America, the general congreſs, and each provincial aſſembly. An appeal has been made to the ſword, and at the cloſe of the laſt campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's-hill, with the loſs of 1200 men. Are we to pay as dearly for the reſt of America? The idea of conqueſt is as romantic as unjuſt.

The Hon. Gentleman who moved the addreſs, ſays, "the Americans have been treated with lenity." Was your Boſton-port bill a meaſure of lenity? Was your fiſhery-bill a meaſure of lenity? Was your bill for taking away the charter of the Maſſachuſet's-bay a meaſure of lenity, or even juſtice? I omit your many other groſs provocations and inſults, by which the brave Americans have been driven into their preſent ſtate. He aſſerts, that they avow a diſpoſition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the late and the preſent congreſs, uniformly tend to this one object, of being put on the ſame footing they were in the year 1763. This has been their only demand, from which they have never varied. Their daily prayers are for liberty, peace, and ſafety. I uſe the words of the congreſs of the laſt year. They juſtly expect to be put on an equal footing with the other ſubjects of the empire. If you confine all our trade to yourſelves, ſay they; if you make a monopoly of our commerce; if you ſhut all other ports of the world againſt us, tax us not too: If you do, then give us a free trade, ſuch as you enjoy yourſelves; let us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can, and will chearfully pay taxes.

It muſt give, Sir, every man who loves this country the deepeſt concern at the naming in the addreſs foreign troops, Hanoverians and Heſſians, who are now called to interfere in our domeſtic quarrels, not to dwell this day on the illegality of the meaſure. The militia indeed are now employed, and that noble inſtitution is at preſent complimented by miniſters who hate the very name of a militia, becauſe the embodying of thoſe forces enables adminiſtration to butcher more of our fellow-ſubjects in America.

Sir, I diſapprove not only the evil ſpirit of the whole addreſs, but likewiſe the wretched adulation of almoſt every part of it. My wiſh and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the Houſe; and that another dutiful, yet decent, manly addreſs, will be preſented to the King, praying his Majeſty, that he would ſheath the ſword, prevent the further effuſion of the blood of our fellow-ſubjects, adopt ſome mode of negotiation with the general congreſs, in compliance with their repeated petitions, and thereby reſtore peace and harmony to this diſtracted empire."

Mr.

Mr Wedderburne's ſpeech, Oct. 26.

" Mr Speaker,

THE importance of the preſent ſubject of debate is confeſſed on all hands, and that importance muſt plead my excuſe for treſpaſſing upon the patience of the Houſe at ſo late an hour of the night. Indeed, were I not emboldened by the former indulgence of this aſſembly, which has ſo greatly exceeded my deſerts, I ſhould have remained content with a ſilent vote. But however much I think myſelf called upon to expreſs the genuine dictates of my heart; for ſuch I would always be underſtood to deliver in this place, and ſuch they ſhall now certainly be; I will obey the firſt hint from the Houſe, and yield, as an inconſiderable individual, to the ſenſe of a body of men whom I ſo much revere.

Sir, After premiſing, that I do not conſider this addreſs as merely complimentary, but as marking out the general line of conduct that we mean to follow in this great national queſtion, I muſt obſerve, that the gentleman who ſpoke laſt, [meaning Col. Barré], either did not underſtand the force of his own arguments, or, underſtanding their force, did not, from the premiſſes which he had laid down, chuſe to draw any concluſion. What he could not, or would not, do for himſelf, I will do for him. I will ſuppoſe his own ſtate of the caſe: I will ſuppoſe Boſton abandoned, Halifax taken, Canada reduced, and, in a word, America, for the preſent, loſt. What is the inference to be drawn from theſe premiſſes? Not, ſurely, the puſillanimous alternative propoſed by oppoſition; neither the daſtardly relinquiſhment of America, nor a fruitleſs plan of accommodation. The former would little ſuit the magnanimity of a Britiſh ſenate, animated by the ſacred fire caught from a high-ſpirited people: the latter would be as ineffectual as inglorious, and without example in the hiſtory of mankind. Relinquiſh America! What is it but to deſire a giant to ſhrink ſpontaneouſly into a dwarf? Relinquiſh America, and you alſo relinquiſh the Weſt Indies, and confine yourſelves to that narrow inſular ſituation, which once made you hardly diſcernible on the face of the globe. My heart ſwells with indignation at the idea. — Relinquiſh America! Forbid it, ye ſpirits of Edward and Henry, whom Engliſhmen once held in veneration, and burned to imitate! Forbid it, thou ſpirit of Wolfe, who, if thou haſt any conſciouſneſs of thy country's wrongs, bluſheſt to ſee a companion of thy victories ſo tamely give up thy conqueſts!

But in what does an offer of accommodation differ from a total relinquiſhment? The conſequences of ſuch an offer amount to a relinquiſhment. Are we not exultingly told of the triumphs, of the riſing glories, of America? Admit them. Can ſuch a ſtate be a time for reaſonable accommodation? No man can be more friendly to peace than I: but I would have an honourable and adequate peace; and, in order to obtain it, I contend, in the terms of the King's ſpeech, for the moſt vigorous exertions. Eſtabliſh firſt your ſuperiority, and then talk of negotiation. Did Rome, when Hannibal marched triumphantly up to her walls, ſue for peace? She had more wiſdom and ſpirit. She knew the moment was not favourable, and would not liſten to any propoſitions till the tide of fortune changed, and commanded ſuch an aſcendency as the city's courage and perſeverance had a right to expect. Why ſhould not we follow ſo bright an example? Our reſources are greater, and I hope our ſpirit and conſtancy are not leſs. I am ſure we do not ſtruggle againſt ſuch fearful odds. I own, that from fixed radical cauſes in our conſtitution and form of government, the preſent aſpect of affairs is rather inauſpicious. But when did Fortune ſmile upon us at the commencement of a war? Ever ſince the conſtitution has been properly balanced, and the chief weight thrown into the ſcale of the people, time has been requiſite to rouſe the people, to rouſe this aſſembly, in which alone the voice of the people can be clearly diſtinguiſhed from that of clamorous faction. On this occaſion, indeed, the people, ſeeing a party in the ſtate willing, for reaſons too obvious to need explanation, to give up their deareſt rights, have ſpontaneouſly ſtood forth in ſupport of their juſt claims, and convinced the moſt obſtinate ſtickler for American independence, that the miniſter has the nation with him. Oppoſition has confeſſed this truth; elſe why do they call upon the miniſter to check the madneſs of the people? Many reſpectable members have, in enforcing coertion, declared, that they ſpeak the language of a great majority,

majority, and ſeveral, of every one of their conſtituents. Has oppoſition been able to ſay as much? Not a ſyllable of this nature have they uttered. Why then do we heſitate? Becauſe an inconſiderable party, inconſiſtent in their own politics, and always hoſtile to all government but their own, endeavour to obſtruct our meaſures, and clog the wheels of government. Let us rather ſecond the indignant voice of the nation, which preſſes in from all quarters upon the ſovereign, calling loudly for vigorous meaſures, and for the ſuppreſſion of faction. Shall we be deaf to its call? Sir, we have been too long deaf; we have too long ſhewn our forbearance and long-ſuffering: faction muſt now be curbed, muſt be ſubdued and cruſhed; our thunders muſt go forth; America muſt be conquered. Had my advice been taken, and gentlemen inſinuate that it is taken too much, the Houſe muſt do me the juſtice to own, that a much more powerful force than Gen. Gage had, would have been ſent to America. But it is not yet, I apprehend, too late; for I am not one of thoſe ill-boding prophets, who, from every diſaſter, augur deſtructive conſequences; and whoſe prophecies, like thoſe of antiquity, contribute more than any other circumſtances to their own completion. I hold it daſtardly in the counſellor of a great and mighty empire, to encourage deſpondence, and to be the croaking raven of future miſchiefs and calamities:

Tu ne cede malis, ſed contra audentior ito;
Fortiaque adverſis opponito pectora rebus:

Exert your courage in proportion to the difficulties to be ſurmounted; and, like your own oaks in the ocean, riſe ſuperior to the ſtorm. Such is the language of the genuine friend of England; ſuch, I am perſuaded, is the language expected from us by a gallant nation, whoſe ſpirit, inſtead of being depreſſed, is only rouſed by adverſe accidents. Shall we ſtand as a mound in the way of this torrent, which has hitherto bore down all oppoſition? Sir, I do not approve of that policy that would repreſs plebeian haughtineſs, as it is called, and check that pride of empire with the idea of which the ſouls of our common people ſwell, feeling their own importance. "Our loweſt mechanics," it has been urged, "now talk familiarly of *our* ſubjects." And why ſhould they not? Feeling their own conſequence, why ſhould they not, like freemen, give free courſe to their thoughts? However lightly this ſpirit may be now prized, it is what has raiſed England to the great and glorious ſtate which ſhe now occupies. Do you imagine, that the allurement of ſixpence a-day fills our armies, mounts a breach, or takes a battery of cannon? No, Sir; we owe all this to the ferment of youthful blood, to the high ſpirit of the people, to a love of glory, and a ſenſe of national honour. Let us cheriſh ſo noble a principle, and we ſhall ſoon feel the good effects of its operation. This principle it was that frequently humbled the pride of France, that formerly ruined the Spaniſh armada, and lately baffled the Bourbon confederacy; the principle, in ſhort, that lately cruſhed every power that ever had the temerity to encounter your collected rage. —— View the ſtate of England in Eliſabeth's reign, and learn fortitude from her example. Was not Ireland diſaffected and rebellious? did not plots and conſpiracies exiſt within the realm? and was ſhe not preſſed from without by the moſt powerful monarch then in Europe? Yet ſhe did not liſten to puſillanimous counſels; not a word was heard of accommodation. What was the event? Her firmneſs and magnanimity excited that of her ſubjects, and they laid her enemies proſtrate at her feet. In ſimilar circumſtances, what was the conduct of William III. whom the abettors of America affect to prize ſo highly, and who indeed was a great and magnanimous prince? Though engaged in a conſuming war upon the continent, though embarraſſed with a dangerous rebellion in Ireland, though menaced with an invaſion by France, preſſed with real conſpiracies at home, and oppoſed by a powerful party in parliament ready to tear him from his throne, at leaſt infinitely more hoſtile to him than, I hope, oppoſition is to his preſent Majeſty, he ſtood unſhaken in the ſtorm, and the invincible conſtancy of the people ſaved him from ſhipwreck.

What happened within our memory? At the commencement of the laſt war did not every packet bring us the news of defeats in America? Were we not accuſtomed there to as many defeats as battles? Even the mighty General Waſhington himſelf, with his redoubted riflemen, was vanquiſhed by the Indians on the banks of the Ohio. Diſaſters attended our arms in every quarter of the globe: The Eaſt Indies were almoſt loſt, and the company bankrupts: Hanover

was reduced; the Hanoverians were obliged to ſtand neutral; our only ally ſtood trembling on the brink of deſtruction; Minorca was taken; we were beat at ſea, our own element; and an univerſal dread of an invaſion had ſeized the people. Did this aſſembly then yield to the ſuggeſtions of fear? Though oppoſed by the greateſt powers in Europe, it ſtood firm and reſolute, and communicated its fortitude to the whole empire. Every body knows the event. Who then, with ſuch a picture before his eyes, can be ſo daſtardly, or ſo weak and wicked, as to adviſe an infamous relinquiſhment of America, or an equally infamous accommodation? Whoever imagines, that the thunders of our navy may be ſet at defiance by a ſingle cochorn, and a ſhifting battery of a ſingle gun, may; but I will not, till I hear more cogent arguments; till it is proved to me, that the experiment has been made, and has been ſucceſsful. Nor will I readily believe, that our fleets may be ſet on fire on the great rivers of America by rafts of floating combuſtibles, till I am convinced, that the Americans are more daring and intrepid than Engliſh ſailors, and that they will purſue the plan with more art and more courage than the Canadians did laſt war in the river St Lawrence. The Americans are ſaid to be formidable from the enthuſiaſm with which they are inflamed. It may be ſo; but I truſt, that there is a ſpirit in Britiſh troops that will be a full match for all their enthuſiaſm. At leaſt, nothing has hitherto happened in America, that gives the leaſt ground for a contrary ſuſpicion. Much indeed has been ſaid of our corruption and degeneracy, and ſtill more of the heroiſm and riſing glories of America. What then is become of thoſe heroes, who, ten years ago, made England the arbitreſs of Europe? I hope they are not all extinct, and that their fire is not quenched. I hope they did not exhauſt all their vigour in the laſt war, but left a little to their poſterity to keep us in countenance during the preſent conteſt. Was it ever heard before, that a nation, confeſſedly diſtinguiſhed for every virtue, civil and military, ſhould have loſt them all in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, and become totally corrupt and degenerate? The ſuppoſition is at leaſt improbable. Let me look around. Methinks I recogniſe faces that aſſiſted in the deliberations, aye, and in the campaigns, of the laſt war. Let us then aſſume a little courage, and not give ourſelves up as loſt, becauſe a few gentlemen chuſe to be jocular, for they cannot ſeriouſly think what they ſpeak. They cannot ſeriouſly think, that Heaven has wrought a miracle in favour of the riſing glories of America, and ſuddenly converted a nation of heroes into cowards. They will at leaſt except themſelves, that they may be thought the only perſons capable of ſaving this ſinking land. This indeed they with great modeſty affirm; and I cannot ſee what other reaſon they had for making England undergo ſuch a wonderful metamorphoſis, a metamorphoſis which has not only affected our hearts, and made us cowards, but alſo weakened our underſtandings and reaſoning faculties."

A petition was agreed to in common council, Oct. 25. and next day preſented to both Houſes, viz.

"The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled,

Sheweth,

THAT this court having taken into its moſt ſerious conſideration the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our fellow-ſubjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the conſequences of thoſe coercive meaſures which are purſuing againſt them: — meaſures that muſt (notwithſtanding the great uncertainty of their ſucceſs) eventually be productive of new and more burdenſome taxes, the increaſe of an enormous national debt, and finally, we fear, the loſs of the moſt valuable branch of our commerce, on which the exiſtence of an infinite number of induſtrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.

That his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, in anſwer to a late humble and dutiful addreſs and petition to the throne, praying a ceſſation of hoſtilities with America, for the purpoſe of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and laſting reconciliation with his Majeſty's American colonies, to declare, that *he ſhould abide by the ſenſe of his parliament* [21. 402.], this court conceive it to be their indiſpenſable duty, thus early in the ſeſſion, in the moſt reſpectful manner, to apply to this [Rt Hon.] Houſe, that it will be pleaſed to adopt ſuch meaſures for the healing of the preſent unhappy diſputes between the mother-country and the colonies, as may be ſpeedy, permanent, and honourable."

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Devotional pieces, compiled from the Pſalms and the book of Job. To which are prefixed, Thoughts on the devotional taſte, on ſects, and on eſtabliſhments. By Mrs Barbauld, (late Miſs Aiken) 2 s. 6 d. *Johnſon.* —— In the Thoughts prefixed to theſe Devotional Pieces, the author hath employed her able and maſterly pen to ſhow, that a devotional ſpirit is not beneath the attention of the moſt cultivated and philoſophical ſpirits.—The leading idea in theſe Thoughts is, That "devotion may properly be conſidered as an affair of ſentiment and feeling, having its ſeat in the imagination and paſſions; and that it hath its ſource in that reliſh for the ſublime, the vaſt, and the beautiful, by which we taſte the charms of poetry, and other compoſitions that addreſs our finer feelings; rendered more lively and intereſting by a ſenſe of gratitude for perſonal benefits." And conſidering an inclination to indulge theſe perceptions and feelings, as ſimilar to that which men diſcover towards other ſources of elegant pleaſure, and to which it has been uſual to appropriate the term *taſte*, the author not improperly adopts this term, and calls a diſpoſition to indulge religious emotions and affections, *a devotional taſte.*—Speaking of the Pſalms of David, ſhe ſays, "Such pieces are certainly proper, not only to be read as compoſitions, but to be uſed as acts of devotion, either in private, or in public and ſocial worſhip. But, unhappily, the very great mixture there is in theſe divine odes, renders them unfit for either of theſe purpoſes. We cannot enter into all the ſituations, and it would not be ſafe to adopt all the ſentiments, of their author; for the royal poet had ſtrong paſſions, and was very ſenſible to reſentment, as well as to gratitude. Nor is this inconvenience ſufficiently obviated by uſing only choſen pieces: for it is not eaſy, on the ſudden, to make a ſelection; and beſides, there are in the fineſt pſalms exceptionable paſſages, and in the moſt improper ones ſome verſes too beautiful to be loſt. It was hoped, therefore, that it might be of ſervice to the cauſe of religion, to make a collection of the kind now offered to the public. In this collection, all the pſalms which would bear it are given entire; others, where the connected ſenſe could be preſerved with ſuch an omiſſion, have only the exceptionable parts left out; and a third claſs is formed of ſeparate paſſages ſcattered through ſeveral pieces, which are attempted to be formed into regular and diſtinct odes. With regard to their ſubjects, they may be divided into moral, devotional, and occaſional. Amongſt the occaſional ones but few have been admitted. The devotional may be ſubdivided into pſalms of praiſe, penitence, and prayer. Moſt of the prophetic pieces are excluded, as not properly entering into the idea of worſhip. The book of Job, being ſo ſimilar in ſtyle, has been taken into the ſcheme." M.

Diſcourſes preached on ſeveral occaſions, by Thomas Sherlock, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of London. Vol. 5. 5 s. boards. *Davies.* —— Theſe ſermons were ſeparately publiſhed ſoon after they were preached; but as moſt of them were become ſcarce, a republication was earneſtly deſired by all the admirers of this excellent writer's theological compoſitions. The book conſiſts of fourteen ſermons. The firſt was preached in 1704, the laſt in 1745. Among the ſubjects are, The obedience to governors which is injoined by the law of God; The proper limits of ſpiritual and civil power; The character of a good prince; A ſermon, Nov. 20. 1715, on account of the rebellion at that time; A thankſgiving-ſermon, occaſioned by the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion, preached before the Houſe of Commons, June 7. 1716; A ſermon preached in 1745, on occaſion of the rebellion in Scotland.—In theſe ſermons the judicious reader will diſcover the ſame energy of ſentiment, and purity of diction, the ſame pious intention to promote virtue and true religion, the ſame pathetic and convincing addreſs to the heart, which eminently diſtinguiſh the reſt of this prelate's diſcourſes. C.

Thirty-ſix diſcourſes on practical ſubjects. By the late Rev. Benjamin Ibbot, D. D. 2 vols. 12 s. boards. *Davies.* —— The ſubjects are of a popular and uſeful kind; ſuch as, The nature of regeneration, The ſatisfaction attending a virtuous life, The true notion of Chriſtian faith, The neceſſity of righteouſneſs, The love of pleaſure, The effects of ſuperſtition, The ſtrait gate, The government of the paſſions, The reaſonableneſs of the terms of ſalvation, The duty of prayer, The certainty of a reſurrection, &c. On theſe topics, the author's manner of writing is calm and diſpaſſionate, his language plain and unaffected, his reaſoning clear and methodical, his illuſtrations of ſcripture rational and judicious, his repreſentations of human nature, religion, and the Deity, liberal and manly. C.

An eſſay on politeneſs; wherein the benefits ariſing from, and the neceſſity of being polite, are clearly proved and demonſtrated, from reaſon, religion, and philoſophy. To which is prefixed, an allegorical deſcription of the origin of politeneſs. By a young gentleman. 1 s. *Law.* —— This eſſay contains much good ſenſe, a variety of juſt obſervations, and many uſeful precepts, conſtitu-

ting at once an excellent perſuaſive and directory towards the attainment of the quality of which it treats. C.

A father's inſtructions to his children: conſiſting of tales, fables, and reflections; deſigned to promote the love of virtue, a taſte for knowledge, and an early acquaintance with the works of nature. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Johnſon.* ——A collection of entertaining and inſtructive tales and reflections. By the elegance of the language, and the delicacy of the ſentiments, the author appears to be a writer of taſte, ingenuity, and learning. C.

The ſcheme of Chriſtian and Philoſophical neceſſity aſſerted, in oppoſition to Mr John Weſley's tract on that ſubject, &c. By Auguſtus Toplady, vicar of Broad Hembury. 3 s. boards. *Vallance & Co.* —— Revives thoſe arguments which were long ſince urged by Spinoza, Hobbes, Leibnitz, and Collins, and which have been ſufficiently anſwered by Clarke, Jackſon, and others. It is ſomewhat ſingular in the hiſtory of this diſpute, that thoſe who profeſs themſelves the friends of revelation ſhould ſo earneſtly contend for a ſyſtem which unbelievers have very generally adopted and maintained. — Mr T. is no leſs unſucceſsful in reſolving difficulties, than in eſtabliſhing his favourite ſyſtem. Phyſical and moral neceſſity, though eſſentially diſtinct, are every where confounded; and the motive, reaſon, or occaſion, of an action, is conſtantly ſubſtituted for the efficient cauſe of it. On theſe two fundamental errors the whole ſyſtem reſts. But ſurely, if there is any difference in nature, theſe terms expreſs very different ideas. Mr T. repeatedly aſſerts, and here indeed is the main ſtreſs of his cauſe, that a ſelf-determining power infers abſolute independence and ſelf exiſtence. M.

Divine revelation the only teſt of ſound doctrine: or, A further reformation wanted in the reformed churches: being an attempt to prove, that the doctrine of the Trinity, as commonly held and taught, is not revealed in the holy ſcriptures, and conſequently is no article of the Chriſtian faith. By R. Elliot, A. B. 3 s. *Dilly, &c.* ——" Mr Elliot, ſays one of the Reviewer's correſpondents, an independent miniſter in London, was formerly a moſt rigid Trinitarian. It happened, that one of his hearers, on reading the Bible with a view to eſtabliſh his faith in the peculiar doctrines of the goſpel, diſcovered the total ſilence of the ſacred writers concerning the Trinity. Communicating his doubts to ſome of his brethren, an information was lodged againſt him before the church. The honeſt heretic made his appeal to the miniſter; who, giving the ſubject a cloſe examination, became a convert to his own diſciple, and gave a verdict in his favour."—Mr Elliot does not exactly adopt either the Socinian or Arian doctrine concerning the perſon of Chriſt; but thinks, that his human ſoul exiſted before his appearance on earth, and that the eternal Father united himſelf to Chriſt, and made him the medium of his operations in the creation of the world, and in his ſucceeding diſpenſations to mankind. He eſpouſes the Socinian doctrine concerning the Holy Spirit; that it is not a diſtinct perſon, but the power or agency of the Deity. M.

Scripture ſufficiency; or, The Bible-Chriſtian's plea; wherein the principal objections of Mr J. Weir to the ſcripture-teſtimonies of Jehovah and his Chriſt, as ſet forth in a book, intitled, *Divine revelation the only teſt of ſound doctrine*, are duly conſidered and refuted. By R. Elliot, A. B. 6 d. *Lewis.*

The ſcripture-teſtimony of Chriſt; or, A demonſtration from the ſacred books, that Jeſus Chriſt, in his complete perſon, is truly and properly the begotten Son of the only living and true God; being an anſwer to the Rev. Mr Romaine's celebrated ſermon, intitled, *The ſelf-exiſtence of Jeſus Chriſt.* In a letter to the author. By R. Elliot, A. B. 1 s. *Johnſon.*

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

Journal of the Reſolution's voyage, in 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775, on diſcovery to the ſouthern hemiſphere. Alſo a Journal of the Adventure's voyage, in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774. With an account of the ſeparation of the two ſhips, and the moſt remarkable incidents that befel each. 5 s. boards. *Newbery.* ——A mere rhapſody, compoſed of a number of party-coloured ſhreds, collected from various ſources. C.

An abridgement of penal ſtatutes. By William Addington, Eſq; one of the magiſtrates preſiding at the public office in Bow ſtreet. 8 s. *Cadell.* —— The plan adopted is well calculated to anſwer the double purpoſe of clearneſs and brevity. The author ſtates, in ſeven columns, 1. the offence; 2. the puniſhment or penalty; 3. the manner in which the penalty is to be recovered; 4. the application of the penalty; 5. the number of witneſſes neceſſary for the conviction of offenders; 6. the number of juſtices requiſite to be preſent; and, 7. the ſection of the ſtatute by which the crime was originally conſtituted. A work of great utility, and reaches to the 14th of Geo. III. C.

A new ſyſtem for the eſtabliſhment, pay, cloathing, proviſions, &c. of the army; addreſſed to Lord North. By an officer. 1 s. *Almon.* —— This officer premiſes, that from the nature of the countries which compoſe the Britiſh dominions, as well abroad as at home, infantry are much preferable to cavalry either for offenſive or defenſive ſervice. According to this idea, he propoſes, that all our

our horſe and dragoons, four regiments of light horſe excepted, be diſbanded; and that the military eſtabliſhment conſiſt of 102 regiments of foot, equal in every reſpect, with rotation of ſervice, to familiarize them to all our varieties of climate; and to be ſupported and ſtationed as follows:

		L.	H.	Inf.
England		2		30
Scotland				6
Ireland		2		24
Gibraltar, Minorca	paid by England			6 each
Weſt India iſlands viz	Granada		1	
	St Vincent		1	
	Dominica		1	
	Antigua		1	
	Jamaica		2	
				6
America				24
	Total,	H. 4		F. 102

Theſe are the outlines of the plan. M.

The hiſtory of the caſes of controverted elections, which were tried and determined during the firſt ſeſſion of the 14th parliament of G. Britain, 15° Geo. III. By Sylveſter Douglas, Eſq; 2 vols. 10s. 6d. boards. *Robinſon.* —— Till the paſſing of the celebrated act procured by Mr Grenville, for eſtabliſhing the preſent mode of trial of controverted elections, the ſuffrages of the conſtituents in their choice of members of parliament, were, in fact, but a nominal exertion of their inherent rights, while the Houſe of Commons aſſumed the prerogative of determining the validity of elections, upon no other principle than that of their own arbitrary will and pleaſure.—To enumerate in how many inſtances, even almoſt invariably, this ſacred privilege of the people had been audaciouſly infringed, in open violation of all the rules of decency and juſtice, would exhibit ſuch a picture of the wantonneſs of uſurped power, as is hardly to be equalled in the deciſions of any aſſembly that ever ſhared the ſupreme authority of a nation. Happily, we now can look forward to days of a more auſpicious proſpect, when a regular mode of procedure in controverted elections is eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of Commons, to remain for ever [xxxvi. 161.] the great palladium of the nobleſt privilege of the people. —To eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of judicial procedure in thoſe caſes, is the laudable deſign of this work. — The author premiſes the Hiſtory with a learned introduction divided into three ſections: 1. He gives a general detail of the juriſdiction exerciſed by the Houſe of Commons, in the trial of controverted elections, from the commencement of this authority, to the act procured by Mr Grenville; 2. He conſiders the authority of precedents in caſes of controverted elections, and eſtabliſhes their validity by the ſtrongeſt arguments; 3. He delineates the conſtitution of committees for trying controverted elections, and the manner of proceeding in them. — In refutation of a doctrine, That the determinations of one committee, ought not to bind any future committee in the trial of ſimilar queſtions, he ſays, "A committee for trying controverted elections, differs in one reſpect from moſt other courts of juſtice in this kingdom; becauſe the members of it unite in them the double capacity of judges and jurymen. They are to inquire into facts, as well as to determine the law. Now, as to that part of their proceedings which may be compared to a verdict at common law, where they declare, upon their oaths, what the facts of the caſe are, I agree that ſuch declaration can have no binding authority in other caſes, or in other committees. But neither can the verdict of one jury ever bind another. This is an obvious conſequence of the nature of the thing. The facts are to be found from the evidence, which is and muſt be various in every different caſe. Beſides, every fact is a ſpecific, individual, diſtinct thing, different from every other fact. But the evidence of the law does not vary. It is, or ought to be, the ſame. A rule of law, is a general, abſtract, permanent maxim, equally applicable to innumerable individual caſes; and one court cannot declare it to be different from what another court has determined it to be, without the one, or the other, being in the wrong. It is therefore only in the character of judges, and as men appointed, upon oath, to declare and expound the law of elections, that I think the members of one committee are (under certain reſtrictions) bound to adhere to former deciſions of the ſame queſtions." — The number of caſes related is twenty-four, beginning with that of Milborn-Port, and concluding with that of Northberwick, &c. C.

A ſermon preached before the Rt Hon. John Wilkes, Eſq; Lord Mayor, and the court of aldermen, &c. of the city of London, Sept. 29. 1775, being the anniverſary of the election of a Mayor for the year enſuing. By the Rev. Joſeph Williamſon, A. M. 1s. *Williams.* —— Endeavours to recommend the virtues of quietneſs, moderation, unanimity, and politeneſs. C.

America.

The voice of God: being ſerious thoughts on the preſent alarming criſis, &c. By a friend to our happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate. 2d. *Lewis.* —— Conſiders our unhappy differences with America chiefly in a religious view: ſeems partial to the Americans; but hopes, God will put it into the hearts of the coloniſts, "ſo far to relax from their

their pretenſions, and relinquiſh all pertinacious oppoſition, as may be conducive to effectuate" — the re-eſtabliſhment of "unanimity, good-will, and a mutual and cordial intercourſe between all the members of our divided empire." AMEN! M.

A propoſition for the preſent peace and future government of the Britiſh colonies in North America. 1 s. *W. Davis.* —— Propoſes, "1. That during the ſeaſonable interruption the winter-months will give to hoſtilities in America, the governors of the colonies be directed to call the aſſemblies of each province together, and to acquaint them with his Majeſty's gracious intentions of affording them a legal opportunity, of manifeſting the ſincerity of their deſires of a ſpeedy reconciliation with G. Britain, — by each aſſembly chuſing a certain number of deputies, (ſuppoſe) four members of the council, and twelve of the repreſentatives of each province, to meet at New York or Philadelphia, and form an aſſembly of deputies. 2. And if the majority of the ſaid deputies ſhall requeſt his Majeſty to appoint a lord lieutenant for America, that his Majeſty will make ſuch appointment, to take place with all convenient ſpeed after their petition ſhall be preſented, impowering the ſaid lord lieutenant to concur with the deputies of his provinces in ſuch wiſe, juſt, and ſalutary meaſures, as may be thought moſt expedient for ſettling the preſent peace of America, and for eſtabliſhing its future tranquillity and allegiance upon the moſt laſting foundation." This plan conſiſts of ſeven ſubordinate articles, all branching out from the firſt and ſecond; and in which every poſſible contingency occurring to this judicious ſcheme, ſeems to be well provided for. M.

An humble addreſs and earneſt appeal to thoſe reſpectable perſonages in G. Britain and Ireland, who, by their great and permanent intereſt in landed property, their liberal education, elevated rank, and enlarged views, are the ableſt to judge, and fitteſt to decide, whether a connection with, or a ſeparation from the continental colonies of America, be moſt for the national advantage, and the laſting benefit of theſe kingdoms. By Joſiah Tucker, D. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— The Rev. author of this production has repeatedly [96. 390.] diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the preſent conteſt with America, as a ſtrenous aſſertor of the ſupremacy of parliament. Well informed of material facts, from various ſources of information, his arguments are, in general, ſupported with a degree of authority ſuperior to what reſults from the method of treating the ſubject merely as a political theorem; and while he guides his inquiry by the more abſtract principles of reaſon, he has intermixed many juſt and important remarks, relative to the commerce of G. Britain and her colonies. C.

A plain ſtate of the argument between G. Britain and her colonies. 6 d. *Becket.* —— Maintains the ſupremacy of parliament, reduces the diſpute to a few points, and treats theſe with perſpicuity. C.

The conduct of adminiſtration with regard to the colonies. 1 s. *Williams.* —— The whole conduct of adminiſtration is abſolutely condemned. The author expreſſes himſelf with more zeal than judgement. M.

Thoughts on the preſent times; with a view of compoſing party-heat and animoſity. 6 d. *Law.* —— Contains little more than a few ſtale invectives againſt America, and her advocates on this ſide of the water. M.

A ſecond appeal to the juſtice and intereſts of the people on the meaſures reſpecting America. 1 s. 6 d. *Almon.* —— In the former pamphlet [xxxvi. 663.] the author confidently denied the authority of the Britiſh parliament to tax the Americans, but did not refute the arguments advanced in oppoſition to that doctrine: in the preſent Appeal he maintains the ſame principles with ſimilar partiality. C.

The evidence of the common and ſtatute laws of the realm; in proof of the rights of Britons throughout the Britiſh empire. 2 s. *Williams.* —— Compounded of ſomething reſembling the vitals of the Britiſh conſtitution, ſeaſoned with grateful ſpiceries for the palate of the Americans, and vile ſour crout for that of adminiſtration. C.

The duty of ſtanding faſt in our ſpiritual and temporal liberties, a ſermon preached in Chriſt Church, July 7. 1775. Before the firſt battalion of the city and liberties of Philadelphia. [508.] By the Rev. Jacob Duche. 6 d. *Evans, Pater-noſter-row.* —— The text is, Gal. v. 1. "Stand faſt in the liberty wherewith Chriſt hath made us free." St. Paul applies theſe words to a freedom from the Levitical law, which was to ceaſe, of courſe, at the coming of Chriſt; but this American preacher perverts them to a very different purpoſe, the freedom which is claimed by his countrymen; that is, in effect, a freedom from filial duty, and the laws of gratitude and honour. In the epiſtle of the former, *Stand faſt* means, Do not relapſe into Judaiſm, but ſteadily adhere to the Chriſtian faith; in the ſermon of the latter, it means, if it means any thing, Oppoſe the juriſdiction of your mother-country, perſevere in the meaſures you have adopted, and, if you cannot conquer by any other means, ſtand faſt to your artillery. C.

Reſiſtance no rebellion. In which the right of a Britiſh parliament to tax the American colonies is fully conſidered, and found unconſtitutional; the right of a free people to reſiſt in defence of their laws and conſtitution, aſſerted and vindicated; and the infamous fallacies

fallacies in John Wesley's address to the American colonies, exposed and censured. 1 s. *Maud.* —— Though, in respect of the subject, similar to a former pamphlet [198] under the same title, yet differently modelled, and superior both in compass and ingenuity of argument. The author endeavours to prove, that the Americans are already more incumbered with public burthens than even Britain herself But this estimate is not sufficiently authenticated to justify a positive determination. C.

A constitutional answer to the Rev. Mr John Wesley's Calm Address to the American colonies. 2 d. *Dilly.* —— Charges Mr W. with having acted the political incendiary. M.

A wolf in sheep's cloathing; or, An old Jesuit unmasked. Containing an account of the wonderful apparition of Father Petre's ghost, in the form of the Rev. John Wesley. With some conjectures concerning the *secret cause* that moved him to *appear* at this *very critical juncture*. By Patrick Bull, Esq; 2 d. Dublin printed, London reprinted; and sold by Mary Tricket, in Black-Friars. —— Considers Mr W. as a Father Petre, a Jesuit, who was confessor to James II. M.

An old fox tarr'd and feather'd; occasioned by what is called "Mr John Wesley's Calm Address to our American colonies." By an Hanoverian. 2 d *Lewis.* —— Chiefly employed to show how much Mr Wesley has copied from *Taxation no Tyranny*. C.

"SIR, *Nov.* 1775.

I have been seriously asked, "From what motive did you publish your *Calm Address to the Colonists?*" [571.]

I seriously answer, Not to get money. Had that been my motive, I should have swelled it into a shilling-pamphlet, and have entered it at Stationers-hall.

Not to get preferment to myself, or my brother's children. I am a little too old to gape after it for myself when I have one foot in the grave. And if my brother or I fought it for them, we have only to shew them to the world.

Not to please any man living high or low. I know mankind too well: I know, they that love you for political service, love you less than their dinner; and they that hate you, hate you worse than the devil.

Least of all did I write with a view to inflame any. just the contrary: I contributed my mite toward putting out the flame which rages all over the land. This I have more opportunities of observing, than any other man in England. I see with pain to what an height this already rises in every part of the nation.

And I see many pouring oil into the flame by crying out, "How unjustly, how cruelly the King is using the poor Americans, who are only contending for their liberty, and for their legal privileges!"

Now there is no possible way to put out this flame, or hinder its rising higher and higher, but to shew, that the Americans are not used either cruelly or unjustly: that they are not injured at all; seeing they are not contending for liberty, (this they had even in its full extent both civil and religious); neither for any legal privileges; for they enjoy all by their charter's grant. But that which they contend for is, the illegal privilege of being exempt from parliamentary taxation: A privilege this, which no charter ever gave to any American colony yet; which no charter can give, unless it be confirmed by King, Lords, and Commons; which in fact our colonies never had; which they never claimed till the present reign: and probably they would not have claimed it now, had they not been incited thereto by letters from England. One of these was read, according to the desire of the writer, not only at the continental congress, but likewise in every congregation throughout the combined provinces. It advised them to seize upon all the King's officers; and exhorted them to stand valiantly, only for six months; "and in that time there will be such commotions in England, that you may have your own terms." [116.]

This being the real state of the question, without any colouring or aggravation, what impartial man can either blame the King, or commend the Americans?

With this view, to quench the fire, by laying the blame where it was due, the *Calm Address* was written. I am, &c.

JOHN WESLEY.

P. S. As to Reviewers, London Magazines, news-writers, and all that kind of gentlemen, they behave just as I expected they would; and let them lick up Mr Toplady's spittle still: [618] A champion worthy of this cause." *L. Chron. Nov.* 28.

Natural History, Medicine, &c.

Observations, historical, critical, and medical, on the wines of the ancients; and the analogy between them and modern wines. With general observations on the principles and qualities of water, and in particular of those of Bath. By Sir Edward Barry, Bt. 15 s. boards. *Cadell.* —— When a writer of learning and judgement engages in researches into remote times, he may be immediately distinguished from the frivolous herd of antiquarians, not only by the perspicuous method of investigation he pursues, but by the utility and importance of the subjects to which his inquiry is directed. The author of the Observations now before us is justly intitled to a place among this rank of literary luminaries; those who enlighten by their penetration the obscure and dubious customs of distant ages, and with their genius enliven,

while

while they explore, the darkſome retreats of ancient knowledge. Diſquiſitions of this nature are particularly acceptable when they lead at once to the diſcovery of facts which excite the attention, and of truths that tend to the happineſs and general benefit of mankind. Excluſive of the gratification ariſing from ſuch inquiries, as objects of laudable curioſity, the aſcertainment of ancient dietic and pharmaceutic preſcriptions muſt be regarded as a matter of great conſideration in medical ſcience. C.

A ſermon preached at St Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet, April 24. and at St Martin's in the Fields, July 2. 1775, to recommend the inſtitution for the recovery of perſons apparently drowned. [98. xxxvi. 44.] By Richard Harriſon, miniſter of Brompton chapel. 1 s. *Rivington.* —— Although this ſermon is by no means deſtitute of merit as a compoſition for the pulpit, it chiefly calls for the attention of the public on account of the humane inſtitution which it is intended to recommend, the ſociety lately eſtabliſhed for the recovery of perſons apparently dead by drowning or ſuffocation. It will be a pleaſure to the charitable and compaſſionate to be informed, that, by means of this inſtitution, which has ſubſiſted but little more than twelve months, no leſs than twenty-four perſons have been ſaved, after they had lain for many minutes under the water, and were apparently dead; and one of theſe, after having been under the water at leaſt a quarter of an hour, and upwards of forty minutes had elapſed before any proper aſſiſtance could be procured. At the cloſe of this ſermon we are informed, that it is the intention of the ſociety to diſtribute through the kingdom, a printed account of the proper manner of treating perſons in ſuch circumſtances; and that they offer a reward of four guineas where life is reſtored, two guineas for every unſucceſsful attempt in which the proper mode of treatment has been uſed for two hours, and one guinea to publicans, &c. who receive the bodies readily into their houſes. They alſo propoſe to reward thoſe medical aſſiſtants who ſucceed in reſtoring life with an honorary medal. Subſcriptions to this uſeful deſign are received by *James Horsfall*, Eſq; Middle-Temple; Dr *Cogan*, Pater-noſter-row; and Mr *Hawes*, apothecary, Strand. M.

Plays and Poetry.

Songs and choruſſes, in the new muſical entertainment, called May-day; or, The Little Gypſey. As performed at Drury-Lane theatre. The muſic compoſed by Dr Arne. 6 d. *Becket.*

The Weathercock; a muſical entertainment of two acts, as performed at Covent-Garden. 1 s. *Evans.* —A dung-hill cock. M.

Germanicus: a tragedy. By a gentleman of the univerſity of Oxford. 1 s 6 d. *Whitaker.* —— The ſtructure ſo imperfect that it hardly contains the veſtige of a fable. C.

Rebellion. A poem. Addreſſed to J—— W——, Eſq; late L——d M——r of the city of L——n. 1 s. 6 d. *Matthews.* ——Satirizes the abetters of ſedition and civil diſcord, whether of Boſton, London, or Mile end. C.

EDINBURGH.

The hiſtory of the province of Moray: extending from the mouth of the Spey to the borders of Lochaber in length, and from the Moray frith to the Grampian hills in breadth; and including a part of the ſhire of Banff to the eaſt, the whole ſhires of Moray and Nairn, and the greateſt part of Inverneſsſhire; all which was anciently called, *The Province of Moray*, before there was a diviſion into counties. By Mr Lachlan Shaw, Miniſter at Elgin. 4to. 12 s. boards. *Auld.*

A treatiſe on foreſt-trees: containing not only the beſt methods of their culture hitherto practiſed, but a variety of new and uſeful diſcoveries, the reſult of many repeated experiments; alſo, directions for removing the moſt valuable kinds of foreſt-trees, and for tranſplanting hedges; and directions for the diſpoſition, planting, and culture of hedges, by obſerving which, they will be handſomer and ſtronger fences in five years, than they now uſually are in ten. By William Boutcher, nurſeryman, at Comely Garden, Edinburgh. 15 s. boards. *The Author;* and *Murray, London.* —— This work is divided into thirty-ſeven chapters, treating ſeverally of the different kinds of trees, native or foreign, and ſpecies of each, proper to be cultivated in the open air, for profit or pleaſure, in Britain. To which are added, four chapters, On the propogation of trees by layers; — On grafting and inoculation; —On foreſts or woods; — and, On making trees fit for removal, that have ſtood uncultivated, and too thick, in nurſeries or woods. In treating on theſe ſubjects the author has frequently deviated from the common practice; and has, with much judgement, ſubſtituted other methods, founded on many experiments, and long ſucceſsful practice. C.

A ſhort deſcription of the human muſcles, chiefly as they appear on diſſection; together with their ſeveral uſes, and the ſynonyma of the beſt authors. By John Innes. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Murray, London; Balfour, Drummond, Donaldſon, Elliot, and Schaw, Edinburgh.*

Speech of a freeholder, at a meeting held in the county of ——, to conſider of the bill for regulating the qualifications of electors in Scotland. 6 d. *Elliot.* —— In favour of the bill.

On

On the FIFTH of NOVEMBER. An Ode.

I.

'TWas in November,—when, wide o'er each plain,
Winter, grim pow'r, begins his ſullen reign—
When gath'ring tempeſts blacken in the ſky—
Then *Vaux* *, his ſoul ſtain'd with a blacker dye,
Forth iſſued from his ſecret cell,
Graſping a torch, the gift of hell,
Intent to bury in one common tomb
Our faith, our freedom—victims both to Rome!
Whilſt all around his head,
Forbidding mortal ſight,
The Pow'rs of Darkneſs ſpread
The thickeſt gloom of night!—
In vain!—th' Almighty's piercing eyes,
Which look thro' all things at a ſingle view,
Saw, and diſpers'd the gloom; the ſhades withdrew—
The murd'rer ſtarts appall'd! is caught, is doom'd!—he dies!

II.

O *Vaux!* if by a bigot's fiery zeal
Inflam'd (for who thy motives can reveal?)
In bold defiance of all right, all laws,
Thou fell'ſt a martyr to ſo vile a cauſe,
May'ſt thou continue, what thou wiſh'd to be,
The boaſt of impious miſcreants worſe than thee!
But if, like him of Greece, whoſe torch profane
Laid low in duſt Diana's hallow'd fane,
Thou only wiſh'd thy name ſecure to ſtand
Beyond the reach of Time's wide-waſting hand,
High, as thy wiſh, exalted be thy name,
And be, like curſed Judas, "damn'd to fame."

III.

Yet let me pauſe;—"Dark, cloſe, and intricate,
"Puzzled with mazes are the ways of Fate:"
Man ſtrives in vain to find which way they tend,
"Or where the regular confuſions end!"
Perhaps, their faith but *half-reform'd*, our fires,
Slack'ning the fervor of their zealous fires,
Call'd down from Heav'n this warning hint, at laſt,
To urge their ſpeed, and wing their pious haſte.
Perhaps this harmleſs ſtroke was aim'd by Fate
Tow'rds Popiſh crimes anew to edge their hate.
Perhaps, O *Vaux*,—nor impious ſure the thought!—
From thy vile ſoul, with blackeſt darkneſs fraught,
The Higheſt deign'd that heav'nly light to raiſe,
Which guides our footſteps thro' the paths of peace!—
—Thus from the darkſome womb of ancient Night
God ſaid, Let Day ariſe;—and all was light!

E.

* *The incendiary who was fixed upon to ſet fire to the train. See the hiſtories of England, under the reign of James* I.

A TRUE TALE.

To be added to GAY's FABLES.

Suppoſed to be written by Dr PARNEL.

A Mother who vaſt pleaſure finds
In modelling her childrens minds;
In midſt of whom, with great delight,
She paſſes many a winter-night;
Mingles in ev'ry play, to find
What bias Nature gave the mind,
Reſolving thence to take her aim
To guide them to the realms of fame,
And wiſely make thoſe realms the way
To regions of eternal day;
Each boiſt'rous paſſion to controul,
And early humanize the ſoul,
In ſimple tales, beſide the fire,
The nobleſt notions would inſpire.
Her off-ſpring, conſcious of her care,
Tranſported hung around her chair.
Of ſcripture-heroes ſhe would tell,
Whoſe names they'd liſp ere they could ſpell:
Then the delighted mother ſmiles,
And ſhews the ſtory on the tiles.
At other times her themes would be
The ſages of antiquity,
Who left a deathleſs name behind,
By being bleſſings to their kind.
Studious to let her children know
The various turns of things below;
How Virtue here was oft diſtreſs'd,
To ſhine more glorious with the bleſs'd;
Told TULLY's and the GRACCHI's doom,
The patriots and the pride of *Rome*;
Then bleſs'd the DRAPIER's happier fate,
Who ſav'd, and loves to guard, the ſtate.
Again ſhe takes another ſcope,
And tells of ADDISON and POPE:
STEELE's comedies gave great delight,
And entertain'd them many a night.
CONGREVE could no admittance find,
Forbid as poiſon to the mind:
That author's wit and ſenſe, ſays ſhe,
But heighten'd his impiety.
This happy mother met one day
A book of FABLES writ by GAY.
And told her children, Here's a treaſure,
A fund of wiſdom and of pleaſure!
Such morals, and ſo finely writ!
Such decency, good ſenſe, and wit!
Well has the poet found the art
To raiſe the mind and mend the heart.
Her fav'rite ſon the author ſeiz'd,
And as he read ſeem'd highly pleas'd;
Made ſuch reflections on each page
The mother thought above his age;
Delighted read, but ſcarce was able
To finiſh the concluding fable.
What ails my child? the mother cries;
Whoſe ſorrows now have fill'd your eyes?
Oh, dear mamma, can he want friends
Who writes for ſuch exalted ends?

Oh

Oh baſe, degen'rate human kind!
Had I a fortune to my mind,
Should GAY complain? But now, alas!
Thro' what a world am I to paſs!
Where friendſhip is an empty name,
And merit ſcarcely paid in fame.
Reſolv'd to lull his woes in reſt,
She tells him, he ſhould hope the beſt;
This has been yet his caſe, I own,
But now AUGUSTUS fills the throne.
Content that tender heart of thine,
He'll be the care of CAROLINE:
Who thus inſtructs the royal race
Can't fail of ſome diſtinguiſh'd place.
Mamma, if you were queen, ſays he,
And ſuch a book were writ for me,
I find 'tis ſo much to your taſte,
That GAY would keep his coach at leaſt.
My child, what you ſuppoſe is true,
I ſee its excellence in you.
Poets who write to mend the mind,
A royal recompence ſhould find:
But I am bar'd by Fortune's frowns
From the beſt privilege of crowns,
The glorious godlike power to bleſs,
And raiſe up merit in diſtreſs.
But, dear mamma, I long to know,
Were you the queen, what you'd beſtow.
What I'd beſtow? ſays ſhe, my dear,
At leaſt a thouſand pounds a-year.

On the author's having ſtolen a kiſs from a lady whilſt aſleep.

WHat care, what danger might we ſhun
By timely caution's aid?
If from temptation's ſnare we run,
What harm may we evade?

The honey'd ſweet the fly deſcries,
And, wing'd with eager haſte,
Th' incautious flatt'rer quickly dies,
By ſnatching but a taſte.

Thus I unheedful, t'other day,
To Lucia's chamber ſtole,
Where lull'd in peaceful ſlumbers lay
The charmer of my ſoul.

Her lovely boſom, ſnowy white,
Pretented to my view
Such charms as might an Anchorite,
Or Stoic's heart ſubdue.

The coral lips, ſo tempting ripe,
My enraptur'd boſom fir'd;
Eager I ſnatch'd a melting kiſs,
And cautiouſly retir'd.

But, O! how dearly bought the bliſs
Which robs my ſoul of reſt;
For from the time I ſtole the kiſs,
Soft Peace has fled my breaſt.

No more ſhall I her comforts know
Till Lucia give me eaſe;
And ev'ry word and action ſhew,
Such theſts will ne'er diſpleaſe.

I. M.

Epitaph deſigned for a gentleman in Gl—ſhire, who intends his burial place ſhall be on the top of a high hill, at a diſtance from the church.

I Lie not here, that on the awful day
When the loud trumpet bids my bones ariſe,
They, cloath'd a-new with their long periſh'd clay,
May ſooner penetrate the op'ning ſkies.
For then, of none effect were godly worth,
And goſpel-promiſes in vain were given;
But the proud tyrant of exalted birth,
Would arrogantly claim the bliſs of heaven.
The low-laid peaſant, and the ſea-ſunk brave,
Would be retarded in their airy flight,
Whilſt the tall gibbet triumph'd o'er the grave,
And D——d's * ſhade enjoy'd the realms of light.
But that my ſoul, from mortal bound'ries free,
May o'er theſe dreary Cotſwolds nightly ſtray,
And with inſtructive hand (ſo Heaven decree)
Point out the weary traveller's dubious way.
Nought but the tripping elves ſhall here reſort;
No vicar's horſe ſhall e'er this ſod invade;
Nor will my ſoul, like Yorick's, be the ſport
Of the unfeeling ſexton's buſy ſpade.

CROTCHET.

* *Lord Le D—— removed the church of Weſt W—— to the top of a high hill, at a little diſtance from the town.*

Epitaph on GEORGE FAULKNER [463], *Printer, and Alderman of the city of Dublin.*

TUrn, gentle ſtranger, and this urn revere,
O'er which Hibernia ſaddens with a tear.
Here ſleeps GEORGE FAULKNER, printer! once ſo dear
To hum'rous Swift, and Cheſterfield's gay peer;
So dear to his wrong'd country, and her laws;
So dauntleſs when impriſon'd in her cauſe!
No alderman e'er grac'd a weightier board,
No wit e'er jok'd more freely with a lord:
None could with him in anecdotes conter,
A perfect annal-book in *Elzevir*.
Whate'er of glory life's firſt ſheets preſage,
Whate'er the ſplendor of the title-page;
Leaf after leaf, tho' learned lore enſues,
Cloſe as thy types, and various as thy news,
Yet, GEORGE, we ſee one lot awaits them all,
Gigantic folios, or octavos ſmall;
One univerſal FINIS claims his rank,
And every volume cloſes in a blank!

DÆMON TYPOGRAPHICUS.

BUTLER's *Compliant againſt his pretended Monument in Weſtminſter abbey.*

Poeta loquitur.

AGain my garret-poverty is ſhown,
By the mean cov'ring of this Portland ſtone:
I loſe my fame as martyrs loſe their breath;
For, like St Stephen, I am ſton'd to death.

H I-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Conſtantinople, Oct.* 3. Abdallha Mirza, accompanied by fifteen perſons, arrived here a few days ago from Perſia, with a letter from Kherim Khan, to congratulate the Grand Signor on his acceſſion to the Ottoman throne, which he delivered at an audience of the Vizir; on which occaſion he received an ermin fur, a horſe capariſoned, and preſents to the amount of about 4000 dollars." *Lond. gaz.*

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, Oct.* 13. The following contains the ſubſtance of his Swediſh Majeſty's ordinance, declaring Marſtrand a free port, dated, *Ekolſund, Auguſt* 15. 1775.

THE preamble contains expreſſions of the King's earneſt deſire to promote the trade and navigation of his ſubjects. It refers, at the ſame time, to an ordinance publiſhed in the year 1667, and to which, further extent and improvement has occaſionally been given. In conſequence of it, all ſtaple towns of the kingdom poſſeſs a right, under certain reſtrictions, of forming magazines of various merchandiſe, without paying duties; provided that they are imported from the firſt hand, and in Swediſh veſſels. But in order to give a more free courſe to commerce and navigation, it is thought adviſeable to eſtabliſh a Free Port, where foreigners as well as Swedes may, without reſtriction, carry on a general trade; and no ſpot in the kingdom has been judged more proper than the ſtaple town of Marſtrand, both on account of its large and ſecure port, of its favourable ſituation for all veſſels bound to the North ſea and Baltic, or coming from thence, and of the facility with which it can be defended.

On theſe, and on other weighty conſiderations, as well as on account of the moſt humble petition of the inhabitants, Marſtrand is declared a Free, Commercial, and Staple town, or Porto Franco, under the following conditions.

1. All goods, foreign or Swediſh, whether allowed or prohibited, may be imported to Marſtrand by foreign as well as Swediſh ſhips, there to be laid up, or re-exported.

2. But all veſſels coming into any Swediſh port from Marſtrand are to be conſidered as coming from a foreign port, and are of courſe to pay duties, and to be ſtrictly viſited and guarded.

Herrings and other ſalt fiſh are excepted, when proof is given that they have been taken and cured by inhabitants of Marſtrand, or bought from Swediſh fiſhermen, or ſent in Swediſh veſſels to other ports of the kingdom; but they are obliged to pay (over and above the ſame duty as is laid on herrings and other ſalt fiſh taken by the Swedes) for every tun of fiſh, one third of the duties payable at other Swediſh towns on every tun of Portugueſe ſalt; and this laſt duty muſt be paid on every tun of ſalt fiſh exported from Marſtrand to foreign ports.

3. All Swediſh productions, and manufactured goods, bound to Marſtrand, are to pay the ſame duties as when exported to a foreign port.

4. All goods laid up at Marſtrand are to pay one half per cent. and when exported from thence, one quarter per cent. recognition; half of this ſum becoming the property of the crown, and the other half of the city. On the other hand, Swediſh productions exported from Marſtrand in foreign veſſels, are to pay the duties impoſed by the general tariff on exported goods.

5. All foreigners, whatever religion they may profeſs, are allowed to ſettle at Marſtrand, there to enjoy, together with their children and poſterity, the free exerciſe of their religion, and to trade, and purſue their callings, in whatever manner they may think proper, without being ſubject to formalities, corporation, &c. of any kind ſoever.

6. All inhabitants of Marſtrand, without diſtinction, Swedes or foreigners, are to be free from all perſonal contributions; but in lieu of them, they are to pay reaſonable taxes for the conſumption of proviſions, and an equivalent to the crown and city for what the inhabitants would otherwiſe be rated at according to the ordinances.

7. Every foreigner who buys or builds a houſe at Marſtrand of the value of one thouſand rixdollars or above, after having poſſeſſed it two years, is to be regarded as a naturalized Swediſh ſubject, and to enjoy the privileges of ſuch.

8. Every foreigner who ſettles at Marſtrand, is permitted to quit it whenever he pleaſes, without paying any of

the taxes which in ſuch caſes are payable.

9. All foreigners and Swedes who take refuge at Marſtrand, on account of debts or ſuch offences which do not intereſt their honour or life, (every crime againſt the ſtate excepted), ſhall enjoy perfect ſecurity as long as they remain there, in ſuch manner that they neither ſhall be delivered up on reclamation, nor brought to juſtice, nor put in priſon, nor have their properties ſeized. However, thoſe who may be or have been condemned to confinement in the fortreſs of Carliſten for a longer or ſhorter time, and thoſe who find means to eſcape from thence to Marſtrand, are excepted.

10. The town is allowed to eſtabliſh a fund, by way of ſubſcription, in order to erect buildings and other works neceſſary for a porto franco; but ſhall lie under an obligation to the ſubſcribers to repay to them that loan out of the common revenue of the port, and of thoſe ſums which the town raiſes by way of recognition." *Lond. gaz.*

Germany.

"*Vienna, Oct.* 25. An ordinance is publiſhed, dated Sept. 15. to be in force throughout all the hereditary eſtates, which greatly diminiſhes the right of aſylum in churches, cloyſters, and other holy places, and deprives the following malefactors of any ſuch benefit, viz. blaſphemers, thoſe who have committed murders in churches and ſacred places, robbers of churches or holy utenſils, thoſe guilty of premeditated murders, highway-robbers, thoſe who ſpoil or ſteal the produce of the country, all aſſaſſins and their accomplices, thoſe guilty of high treaſon or rebellion, falſe coiners, thoſe who may counterfeit the ſeal or ſignature of the ſovereign, thoſe who poiſon the wells or public refervoirs, thoſe who take unlawful advantages of a fire, inundation, or a ſhipwreck, thoſe who plunder the public money, perſons guilty of rapes, &c. thoſe guilty of any of the above-mentioned crimes who may have eſcaped out of priſon, bankrupts, deſerters, and thoſe who aſſaſſinate any one employed under the ſovereign, are deprived of the right of aſylum. On the other hand, by a place of aſylum is to be underſtood only that where the holy ſacrament is kept. The judge is authoriſed to reclaim any priſoner that may have taken refuge there improperly, from the director of the place, without conſulting any other ſuperior eccleſiaſtic, and in caſe of refuſal the judge may take up the criminal."

"*Vienna, Oct.* 11. The vintage, which is now begun every where, is likely to prove one of the richeſt, both in quantity and quality, that is remembered in the courſe of this century." *Lond gaz.*

"*Bonn, Oct.* 26. This has been ſuch a year of plenty as has not been known in the memory of man: the harveſt of every kind has yielded beyond expectation; and the vintage, in quantity and quality, has exceeded that of 1766. On the Moſelle they were obliged to order, that no cyder ſhould be made this year, there not being a ſufficient number of caſks for the wine. The vintage has alſo been very plentiful on the Mayn and Rhine." *Lond gaz.*

"*Bonn, Nov.* 2. The diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle is again broken out, and has ſpread itſelf from Aix-la-Chapelle to Mentz. Great numbers of cows are already dead." *Land. gaz.*

United Provinces.

"*Rotterdam, Nov.* 17. Two very extraordinary high tides, occaſioned by the violent winds at north-weſt, overflowed this town to ſo great a degree on Tueſday laſt, that the ſtreets were only paſſable in boats. The damage done by this inundation muſt be very conſiderable, as all the merchants warehouſes were more or leſs filled with water." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Hague, Nov.* 21. The effects of the late ſtorm of the 14th inſtant, appear by accounts from all parts of this province, to have been much more dreadful than was at firſt apprehended. Commerce has ſuffered greatly by the many veſſels loſt on our coaſts, near the Texel, in the Zuyder ſea, at the mouth of the Maeſe, and more particularly on the ſea-coaſt of Holland, which is in many places covered with wrecks and merchandiſe. The violence of the north-weſt wind (which blew on the 14th the whole day) had raiſed the tide in the morning to a very uncommon height; and the waters on the ebb being prevented, by the continuance of the ſtorm, from returning, in the evening were increaſed to ſuch a degree as to occaſion inundations in many parts of North and South Holland, and even in the province

of Utrecht. Among the towns partly or entirely overflowed, are thofe of Amfterdam, Munikendam, Edam, Horn, Dort, Rotterdam, Beverwyk, Delfthaven, and Maafluys. All the diftrict in the neighbourhood of Heufden was under water, as alfo the country bordering on the river Y between Harlem and Amfterdam, and on the oppofite fhore of that river in North Holland, and the country lying at the mouth of the Maefe near Rotterdam, particularly the iflands of Blankenbourg and Roofenbourg. The force of the wind and waves was fo great, that a fhip at Amfterdam, bound to Peterfburg, was carried over two dikes between Muiden and Amersfort, and thrown to the diftance of two hundred yards on the land. The dikes are damaged in many places by this tempeft; but where-ever there appeared any breaches, the inhabitants, by their great diligence and activity, immediately repaired them, and by that means prevented the ruin of the country. But notwithftanding their vigilance, the waters rofe above the level of the dikes, and overflowed the country, carrying away with the torrent, houfes, cattle, furniture, &c.; and fome perfons have perifhed. The fifhing-towns have alfo fuffered greatly by the lofs of their boats. By the moft exact inquiries it has been found, that the rife of the waters was at this time eight inches higher than in the year 1682, and two inches higher than they were in the year 1717. Workmen are employed in repairing the damages; and the communication between Harlem and Amfterdam, which had been interrupted, is now open." *Lond. gaz.*

FRANCE.

"*Calais, Nov.* 15. The Cranbrook of London, burthen 500 tons, Charles Suttie mafter, laden with cloth, bales, and fundry other merchandife, bound for Jamaica, having been wrecked about eight o'clock, yefterday morning, on the Goodwin fands, off Deal, Mr Suttie, with four others, betook themfelves to the pinnace, whilft the reft of the crew and the paffangers got into the long-boat; which laft was, between three and four in the afternoon, yefterday, driven afhore on the coaft of Sangatte, off Fort Lapin, having on board thirty perfons, mariners and paffengers. As foon as the people on fhore difcovered the long-boat in the road, driving at the mercy of the winds and waves, they flocked to the coaft, in order to be ready to give immediate affiftance to the unfortunate people, and by their diligence and activity moft of the perfons were faved, after having been expofed for fix hours to the violence of the ftorm. — Monf. Porquet, the commiffary of the marine at this port, attended by a furgeon, with the greateft humanity afforded all poffible affiftance to the unhappy fufferers; and, by the ufe of proper methods, a failor and a negro, who were taken up with little figns of life, were with great difficulty perfectly recovered. This morning the bodies of Mrs White and her negro woman-fervant, were found on the fhore. — The greateft humanity and tendernefs were fhewn by Monf. Porquet, the phyficians, furgeons, and the inhabitants in general, to thefe unfortunate people." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Weymouth, Nov.* 19. A veffel from Cherburg is juft arrived here, which gives very difmal accounts of the damage done on the coaft of Normandy by the late violent hurricane amongft the fhipping. The fea is covered with pieces of wrecks and dead bodies, which are hourly thrown on fhore. It is computed that upwards of 500 perfons have loft their lives."

ITALY.

"*Naples, Oct.* 31. By letters from Venice of the 14th inftant, it appears, that the plague has been brought to a place in the Morea called *Calamata*, by a Dulcinotto veffel. This government has already taken proper precautions in confequence of this report, as the paffage from Calamata to the coaft of Calabria is not very diftant." *Lond. gaz.*

SPAIN.

"*Madrid, Oct.* 9. Letters from Peru advife, that a deep cavern has been difcovered in a village called *Urcos*, about fifteen miles from Cufco, upon the river Quiquixana, in which were three coffins of maffy gold, wherein, as far as they could judge from fome old characters engraved upon them, were depofited the bones of three of the ancient kings of that country. Thefe letters add, that, upon a more exact fearch, feveral cavities were found in this cavern; and that the inhabitants were not without hopes of finding fome of the immenfe treafure which was concealed by the fubjects of

Arabiſa, when Francis Pizaro, at the head of a handful of Spaniards, conquered that rich country in 1532."

PORTUGAL.

"*Liſbon, Oct.* 17. On the 12th of this month an Italian, a native of Genoa, named *Joannes Baptiſta Pele*, was drawn in quarters by four horſes, after having his hands chopt off, and afterwards burnt to aſhes, for having plotted againſt the life of the Marquis of Pombal. This villain had been here ſome time under pretence of learning to paint, and had taken the upper part of a houſe, where he was every night viſited by three men, with long cloaks, flouched hats, and armed. Their deſign was, to put a box full of gunpowder under the ſeat of the Marquis's ſtate-coach, in which he was to appear in public at the putting up of the ſtatue of his Majeſty. They had contrived it ſo as to contain a match, which would burn ſome hours before it ſet fire to the powder. All the preparations for this villanous plot, together with ſeveral letters and papers, and the models of the keys of the coach-houſe belonging to the Marquis, were found in the rooms of the miſcreant; who was firſt detected by a phyſician, who lived in the under part of the houſe, and had found a note on the ſtairs, which firſt raiſed his ſuſpicion. The Italian was immediately taken up: but though the above mentioned proofs were brought againſt him, he perſiſted to the laſt in his innocence; and though he ſuffered both the ordinary and extraordinary torture, it is reported, that, from the beginning of his tortures to his dying moment, not ſo much as a ſigh eſcaped from him."

ENGLAND.

"*St James's, Oct.* 23. Stephen Sayre, Eſq; having been accuſed, by an information upon oath, of high treaſon, was this day taken into cuſtody, and, after having been examined by the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, was committed priſoner to the tower." *Lond. gaz.*

Mr Sayre was taken into cuſtody in his own houſe, between nine and ten in the morning, by Meſſ. Staveley and Mann, King's meſſengers. In ſearching his eſcritoirs they found a letter from Mrs Macaulay, and a letter addreſſed to the livery of London, under the ſignature of *Barnard's Ghoſt*; both which they carried off.—Mr Sayre accompanied the meſſengers, having previouſly ſent notice to Mr Reynolds to attend.

The meſſengers conducted Mr Sayre to Lord Rochford's preſence. Sir John Fielding was with his Lordſhip.—An information from one Mr Richardſon (an adjutant of the guards) was read. The charge was to the following purport: "That Stephen Sayre, Eſq; had expreſſed to him an intention of ſeizing the King's perſon, as his Majeſty went on Thurſday to the parliament houſe; alſo an intention of taking poſſeſſion of the tower, and of overturning the preſent government." Mr Sayre ſtated how very ſlightly he was acquainted with Adj. Richardſon: he mentioned the only converſation which had ever paſſed between them; in which he acknowledged he had expreſſed himſelf very freely concerning the unhappy and deſtructive conteſt now depending in America; and concluded, ſaying, he feared there was not ſpirit enough in this country to bring about a total change of men and meaſures: but as to any plan or intention about ſeizing the perſon of the King, or any expreſſion which could be conſtrued into ſuch an intention, that he utterly denied. He further obſerved, that had there been any ſuch plan under conſideration, Mr Richardſon ſhould, if in his ſenſes, have concealed his reſolution of divulging it until ſome further ſteps ſhould have been taken; ſince, by a little delay, in caſe the deſign had been real, he muſt have been furniſhed with a thouſand corroborating circumſtances. —Mr Reynolds adviſed Mr Sayre, not to anſwer any interrogatories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might put to him, and not to ſign any paper.—Mr Sayre was committed to the tower. —On his application to Lord Rochford in the afternoon, his wife was permitted to viſit him; but the Lord Mayor, and ſome other friends, were denied admittance.

The warrant of commitment ran thus. "William-Henry Earl of Rochford, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State:

Theſe are, in his Majeſty's name, to authoriſe and require you, to receive into your cuſtody the body of Stephen Sayre, Eſq; herewith ſent you, being charged upon oath before me, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, with

with treaſonable practices, and to keep in cloſe cuſtody, until he ſhall be delivered by due courſe of law; and for ſo doing this ſhall be your warrant.

Given, at St James's, on the 23d day of October 1775, in the fifteenth year of his Majeſty's reign. ROCHFORD.

To the Earl Cornwallis, Conſtable of his Majeſty's Tower of London, or to the Lieutenant of the ſaid Tower, or his Deputy."

A writ of *Habeas corpus* was granted on Friday night, the 27th, and next morning Mr Sayre was carried before Lord Mansfield. After a ſhort hearing of counſel, Lord Mansfield ſaid, that after inſpecting the warrant, no doubt remained on his mind but that Mr Sayre was clearly intitled to be bailed: had he therefore been brought up unattended by counſel, his Lordſhip would inſtantly have admitted him to bail. Bail was then tendered and accepted, Mr Sayre himſelf bound in 500 l. and two ſureties in 250 l. each. —Mr Sayre then thanked the Lord Chief Juſtice, and received a return, thus.

Mr Sayre. "I thank your Lordſhip for granting me this ready admiſſion to bail, and for your politeneſs on this occaſion. And your Lordſhip muſt think with pleaſure, as I do, on the wiſdom of our anceſtors, in providing this barrier againſt deſpotiſm."

Lord Mansfield. "True, Mr Sayre: but law is the barrier againſt both extremes; and to live within it, is the only way for us all to be ſecure and free."

We ſee in the papers a ſpeech by Lord Mayor Wilkes on his going out of office, which ſhews that the preſs is at preſent perfectly free, viz.

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

THE important and extenſive powers with which you intruſted me the laſt year as your chief magiſtrate, I now reſign with ſingular ſatisfaction, becauſe they devolve to a gentlemen, whom I am perſuaded you will find exerting them at this time for your advantage, and the emolument of this great metropolis. The noble privileges and immunities tranſmitted down to us by our ſpirited anceſtors I am ſatisfied he will carefully maintain and ſupport.

The laſt year, Gentlemen, has paſſed without any attack on our rights and privileges from the H— of C——. That a——y and unp—— body has been almoſt wholly employed, with the induſtry and ſpirit of fiends, in the vain and wicked attempt of perfecting their plans to eſtabliſh deſpotiſm in New England, and Popery in Canada. They have ſtained the Britiſh laurels with the guiltleſs blood of our fellow-ſubjects in America. But the H— of ———, early in the preſent year, made a direct attack on the rights of every commoner in England, and the eſſential privileges of this city. They ordered a citizen, Mr Randall, unheard, into cuſtody, without any appeal to a jury, only for diſreſpectful words againſt a member of their Houſe. Although parties, they endeavoured to eſtabliſh themſelves judges in their own cauſe, in equal violation of the dictates of common ſenſe and juſtice, and in the firſt inſtance, not by an appeal from an inferior court to them, as the ſupreme judicature of the kingdom. The Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod came repeatedly with his aſſiſtants here to ſeize a citizen; but, notwithſtanding the expreſs aſſertion in his order, that he ſhould find it a ſufficient warrant for the attachment of the body of a freeman, Mr Randall remained ſafe in his own houſe, under the protection of the laws, and your chief magiſtrate. The officer of the Houſe of Lords preferred an ignominious retreat to Weſtminſter, to the certainty of his own commitment in the city by a really ſufficient warrant, which I would have iſſued, if he had perſevered. He made a report of *what he had not done*; and that diſgraceful entry in the journals gives us another demonſtration, that in this free country all uſurped authority muſt in the end yield to law and the conſtitution; for Mr Randall has ever ſince remained among us in perfect ſecurity, as unmoleſted from the illegal attacks of the Lords, as Mr Miller has been from the late ſimilar outrages of the Commons.

An attack of a different nature, Gentlemen, has been ſince made by the miniſters on the rights of the Livery in Common-hall, as if no right of the ſubject was now to remain unviolated. They adviſed the King not to receive your petitions and remonſtrances on the throne. That important privilege you have vindicated with ſpirit; and, if you perſevere, a favourable moment will certainly arrive, to recover what an arbitrary adminiſtration have at preſent ſuſpended. [217, 18, 19, 20. 335.]

Whilſt with a jealous eye I watched

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over the great franchiſes of the city, I held the ſcales of juſtice with a ſteady and equal hand. The judicial duties of my office were filled with a ſtrict attendance, and my beſt abilities called forth to ſupport the dignity of the character which your ſuffrages had beſtowed upon me. Juſtice has been regularly and impartially adminiſtered; and I may boldly challenge the moſt envenomed and prejudiced enemy to ſupport an accuſation of miſconduct in my judicial capacity. I reflect with the warmeſt gratitude on your honourable approbation of my ſervices, by returning me this year alſo to the court of aldermen.

From the pre-eminence, Gentlemen, to which your favour raiſed me, I now return with pleaſure to my former ſtate of one of your magiſtrates, and to mingle with the maſs of my fellow-citizens. After ſo long a period of inceſſant labour and fatigue, it is uſual to have the exemption of the enſuing year, as a time of repoſe and relaxation from all public buſineſs and attendance. I do not mean to claim that indulgence. I will follow the example of my excellent friend, and immediate predeceſſor, Mr Alderman Bull. While God continues me health and ſtrength, I will be unwearied in your ſervice, and readily take my ſhare of the public buſineſs of this great city, ſtill following the line of my duty to you, regardleſs of private eaſe, peace, or ſafety."

"*Chatham, Oct.* 11. Saturday orders were received at the commiſſioner's for ſeventeen ſhipwrights, ten of which are to be ſhipwright-caulkers, and three blackſmiths, to go to Halifax; and in conſequence of the ſaid order, the following is publiſhed upon a board at the mail-office, viz.

"*Allowances to artificers to be ſent to Halifax.*

To be allowed 2 s. 6 d. a-day for every day they work.

To be borne at carpenters mate pay of a fifth rate, being 32 s. a-month, from the time of their embarkation to their arrival in England, leaving the ſervice, to be paid quarterly by the naval officers abroad to themſelves, or to their attorney at home, on the quarter-books of the yard.

To be allowed their victuals from the time of their embarkation to their return home, or leaving the ſervice.

If they behave well, to be entered, on their return home, in one of the King's yards; and ſuch as are ſhipwrights or caulkers, to be allowed a ſervant.

Not to be obliged to continue abroad longer than three years, unleſs they deſire it.

Shipwrights and caulkers who have ſerved their full time of three years, if they ſhall be found deſerving, to be allowed 6 d. a-day for the future after that time, in lieu of a ſervant, and to be found the ſame at the times they receive the 2 s. 6 d. a-day.

The workmen, in general, to be allowed two for one when they are employed on Sundays."

Many have offered themſelves to go to Halifax from this yard, particularly blackſmiths.

As ten out of the number of ſeventeen ſhipwrights are to be ſhipwright-caulkers, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that a ſhipwright-caulker is a double-handed man, being both a ſhipwright and a caulker."

"*Goſport, Oct.* 19. Since my laſt, ſeventeen ſhipwrights and ſeventeen other artificers of Plymouth dock-yard, are ordered to get themſelves ready to imbark for America, to work in the yards there. We hear the like orders have been ſent and received at the other yards, for the imbarkation of the ſame number from each yard. Halifax (Nova Scotia) is ſuppoſed to be the place of their deſtination."

The Pallas tranſport, Capt. Drummond, in thirty-four days from Boſton, arrived at Portſmouth Nov. 13. in which came Gen. Gage; who ſet out directly for London. His Excellency arrived at London on the 14th. In two hours after his arrival, he went to Kew with Lord George Germaine, and had a very long conference with the King. It is ſaid he left the King's army in pretty good plight. They were about 5000 ſtrong, incamped on Bunker's hill; and 50,000 provincials were intrenched for many miles up to the chin: Major Tupper was watching their motions with a little ſquadron of marines.

In the Anne, Henderſon, which arrived at Dover Oct. 30. from Virginia, came paſſenger Mr James Chriſtie, who was interdicted by the committee of Baltimore in Maryland. [494]

A ſubſcription was opened ſome time ago at London, "for the relief of the ſoldiers employed in his Majeſty's ſervice

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in America, and for ſuccouring the widows and orphans of thoſe brave men, who have fallen, or may fall, in defence of the conſtitutional government of this country," under the management of a committee. By Nov. 7. the ſubſcription at London amounted to 3810 l. 10 s. 6 d. and the committee had made a remittance to the commander in chief in America. Subſcriptions are ſince opened for the ſame purpoſe, in ſeveral places, who remit what they receive to the London committee. Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, & Company, bankers, receive ſubſcriptions at Edinburgh.

"*Portſmouth, Nov.* 22. A few days ago was ſeized, by information, on board the Boreas man of war, at Spithead, by an officer of the cuſtoms, 8000 l. in foreign ſpecie, conſigned to a gentleman in Boſton."

"*Goſport, Nov.* 17. Since my laſt, ſeveral large ſloops and ſchooners arrived in this harbour, which were taken at ſea by the Renown frigate, laden with all kinds of ammunition, guns, &c. bound to America for the rebels; and another large ſchooner is now coming in laden with the ſame."

"*Portſmouth, Nov.* 19. Arrived here, the Abigail, Edward, and the Minerva, Clear. Theſe ſhips, with two others, were taken by the Renown and Experiment men of war, and made prizes of, in their paſſage to America. They were fitted out at Nantucket, and bound to Falkland's Iſland."

"*London, Nov.* 28. A letter from St Martin's, in the Iſle of Rhe, dated Nov. 17. ſays, the Unity, late Neale, belonging to Sunderland, with troops from Stade for Gibraltar, ſprung a leak at ſea about four days ago in the bay of Biſcay, in company with ſeveral other veſſels bound from Hamburg to Gibraltar with Hanoverian troops on board. Capt. Neale being apprehenſive ſhe would ſink, took to his boat, with his mates, and all the officers of the troops, except the quartermaſter; but they had hardly left the ſhip's ſide before the boat overſet, and every ſoul periſhed. As there remained but ſix ſailors on board with the ſoldiers, and all ignorant of navigation, they run her on ſhore on this iſland. It is feared ſhe will not be got off."

Within theſe two or three months there have been deſtructive ſtorms.—— About ten in the morning of Sept. 21. a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning began at Leeds in Yorkſhire, and its neighbourhood; by which the eldeſt daughter of Mr Car, of Leeds, was ſtruck dead in an inſtant, as ſhe ſtood between the fire-ſide and the window; as was likewiſe a maid-ſervant to a farmer near Topcliff, in the North Riding, much in the ſame ſituation. Several other perſons were ſtruck dead in the ſame ſtorm, which extended to a great diſtance.

In the evening of Oct. 19. aroſe one of the moſt dreadful ſtorms that has ever been remembered, during which many ſhips were wrecked upon the coaſts, and multitudes of lives loſt: it was accompanied with a great fall of rain, which raiſed the rivers in many places to an unuſual height. This ſtorm continued at Leeds, in Yorkſhire, for thirty-ſix hours, without the leaſt intermiſſion, and became in the higheſt degree alarming to the inhabitants, hundreds of whom durſt not lie down in their beds the firſt night, and many deſerted their houſes, expecting nothing leſs than to find them in ruins the next morning. The ſucceeding night proved equally alarming: the prodigious quantity of rain which fell, being driven down the river, exhibited the moſt ſhocking ſcene that can be imagined, the whole neighbourhood being under water; large quantities of grain depoſited in warehouſes were waſhed away; cloth was in ſome places torn from off the tenters, in others the cloth and tenters were carried away together; ſeveral dwelling-houſes and dye-houſes ſuffered greatly, the dying-vats being torn out of their places; the pavement in the ſtreets broken up; walls thrown down; cows, horſes, ſheep, &c. forced into the river, and drowned.—But ſhocking as the foregoing accounts are, thoſe from the neighbouring parts are much more ſo; Swillington, Calvely, and Otley bridges, thrown down; large ſtacks of grain, a large quantity of coals at Wakefield, and 1000 cart-loads of Flockton coals ſwept away from near Ferrybridge; the driver and ſeven horſes belonging to Cave's London waggon, loſt near Wakefield bridge, &c.

The King gave the royal aſſent, Nov. 20. to

An act for continuing, and granting to his Majeſty, certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry for the ſervice of the year 1776.

And to two private bills.

The

The ſtate-lottery began drawing, at London, on Monday, Nov. 13. The following is a ſtate of it.

Prizes.	Value.	Amount.
2 of —	£ 20000 —	£ 40000
6 ——	10000 ——	60000
8 ——	5000 ——	40000
18 ——	2000 ——	36000
36 ——	1000 ——	36000
60 ——	500 ——	30000
300 ——	100 ——	30000
870 ——	50 ——	43500
18700 ——	15 ——	280500
20000		£ 596000
First drawn ticket for the firſt three days £ 1000 each	—	3000
Laſt drawn ticket	——	1000
40000 blanks		——
		600000

We continue the account of addreſſes [582.]. —— In the gazette of Nov. 4. there are twelve, from the freeholders of the ſhire of Argyle, dated, Inverary, Oct. 27. and ſigned, *Robert Campbell, P.*; from the noblemen and gentlemen, juſtices of the peace, freeholders, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the conty of Air, dated, Air, Oct. 11. and ſigned, *Eglintoune, Preſes*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town council, of the burgh of Air, dated, Air, Oct. 19. and ſigned, *James Hutchiſon, Provoſt*; from the mayor and burgeſſes of the ancient borough of Chriſtchurch, dated Oct. 24. and ſigned by 20; from the officers of the Northamptonſhire militia, dated, Northampton, Oct. 26. and ſigned by the three field-officers, four captains, and two lieutenants; from the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, of the borough of Leeds, dated Oct. 28. and ſigned, *Thomas Barſtow jun. Common Clerk*; from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, freeholders, and principal inhabitants, of the borough and neighbourhood of Leeds, ſigned by 262; from the gentlemen, clergy, and principal inhabitants, of the borough of Derby, ſigned by 320; from the noblemen, gentlemen, freeholders, and others, of the county of Linlithgow, dated, Linlithgow, Oct. 19. and ſigned, *Kilcheby*; from the boroughs of Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culroſs, dated, Dunfermline, October 1775, and ſigned, *John Kirk, chief magiſtrate of Dunfermline; Arch. Campbell, chief magiſtrate of Inverkeithing, James Johnſton, chief magiſtrate of Culroſs*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and council, of the borough of Peebles, dated, Peebles, Oct. 24. and ſigned, *Will. Ker, Provoſt*; and from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Halifax, ſigned by 663; — in the gazette of Nov. 7. five, from the officers of the northern regiment of the militia of Devonſhire, dated, Bideford, Oct. 21. and ſigned by the three field-officers, five captains, the captain-lieutenant, ſeven lieutenants, and two enſigns; from the mayor, aldermen, freemen, and principal inhabitants, of the borough of Helleſton, dated Oct. 28. and ſigned by 48.; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of the royal borough of Perth, dated, Perth, Nov. 1. and ſigned, *Alexander Simſon, Provoſt*; from the miniſters and elders of the provincial ſynod of Angus and Mearns, dated, Dundee, Oct. 25. and ſigned, *James Adamſon, Moderator*; and from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, incorporated trades, and principal inhabitants, of the town of Dundee, ſigned by 371; — in the gazette of Nov. 11. twelve, from the mayor, recorder, aldermen, ſheriffs, and common council, of the city of Cheſter, dated Nov. 2. and ſigned, *Thomas Griffith, Mayor*; from the mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, aldermen, aſſiſtants, common-council, free burgeſſes, gentlemen, clergy, and inhabitants, of the town of Colcheſter, ſigned by 125; from the magiſtrates, town-council, and incorporations, of the royal borough of Dumbarton, dated, Dumbarton, Oct. 4. and ſigned, *James Colquhoun*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of the borough of Renfrew, dated, Renfrew, Oct. 28. and ſigned, *John Paterſon, Provoſt*; from the lieutenant-governor, the bailiff, and jurats of the royal court, the dean and clergy, and other principal inhabitants, of the iſland of Guernſey, dated, Guernſey, Oct. 17. and ſigned, *Paulus Æmilius Irvine, Lieut.-Gov.* by the bailiff, nine jurats, and 48 beſides; from the magiſtrates and council of the borough of Kirkcudbright, dated, Kirkcudbright, Sept. 25. and ſigned, *Matt. Buchanan, Provoſt*; from the juſtices of the peace, freeholders, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the ſhire of Dumfries, dated, Dumfries, Oct. 31. and ſigned, *Robert Grierſon, Præſes*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and common-council, of the borough of Annan, dated, Annan, Nov. 1. and ſigned, *George Hardie, Provoſt*; from the magiſtrates, common-council, burgeſſes,

burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of the town of Dumfries, dated, Dumfries, Oct. 28. and ſigned by 122; from the lord lieutenant, high ſheriff, knights of the ſhire, juſtices of the peace, gentlemen, clergy, and others, freeholders of the county of Southampton, dated, Caſtle of Wincheſter, Nov. 2. and ſigned, *Chandos*, *Edgcumbe*, *De Laware*, by the high ſheriff, and 197 beſides; from the bailiff, ſteward, approved men, and burgeſſes, of the borough of Andover, dated Nov. 7.; and from the mayor, recorder, juſtices, aldermen, common-council, freemen, and inhabitants, of the borough of Plymouth, ſigned by 115; — in the gazette of Nov. 14. eleven, from the mayor, ſheriff, aldermen, common-council-men, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of the town and county of Haverfordweſt, dated Oct. 18. and ſigned by 206; from the gentlemen, freeholders, juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of the land-tax, of the county of Lanerk, dated, Hamilton, Oct. 27. and ſigned, *James Lockhart, of Lee, Preſes*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of the borough of Aberbrothock, dated, Aberbrothock, Oct. 31. and ſigned, *David Greig, Provoſt*; from the ſteward, bayliff, and principal inhabitants, of the borough of Cirenceſter, ſigned by 174; from the freeholders, juſtices of peace, commiſſioners of ſupply, and heritors, of the county of Haddington, dated Oct. 31. and ſigned, *George Brown, Præſes*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and council, of the ancient borough of Haddington, ſigned, *John Dudgeon, Provoſt*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of the borough of Burntiſland, dated, Burntiſland, Nov. 1. and ſigned, *James Townſend Oſwald, Provoſt*; from the freeholders, juſtices of peace, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the county of Kinroſs, dated, Nov. 3. and ſigned, *Mich. Malcolm, Preſes*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town council, of the borough of Kirkaldy, dated, Kirkaldy, Nov. 1. and ſigned, *Thomas Mackie, Provoſt*; from the noblemen, juſtices of peace, freeholders, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the county of Perth, dated Nov. 3. and ſigned, *Kinnoul, Præſes*; and from the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, of the city of Oxford, dated, Oxford, Nov. 6.; — in the gazette of Nov. 18. fourteen, from the gentlemen, merchants, and traders, of the town and borough of Southwark, ſigned by 252; from the mayor, aldermen, and chief citizens, of the city of Hereford, dated, Hereford, Nov. 6; from the biſhop and clergy of the Iſle and Dioceſe of Man, dated, Peele-Town, Iſle of Man, Oct. 23. and ſigned, *R. Sodor & Man*, and by 14 others, in the name of themſelves, and of the reſt of the clergy of the dioceſe; from the houſe of Keys, repreſenting the Iſle of Man, dated, Caſtle-town, Oct. 23. and ſigned by 23; from the gentlemen, freeholders, juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of the land-tax, of the county of Renfrew, dated, Paiſley, Nov. 7. and ſigned, *William Mure, Præſes*; from the magiſtrates and town-council of Paiſley, dated, Paiſley, Nov. 7. and ſigned, *John Storie*; from the corporation of Bewdly, dated, Bewdly, Nov. 8. and ſigned, *James Pratten-ton, Bailiff, W. A. Roberts, Town-clerk*; from the magiſtrates and town-council of the *city* of Brechin, dated, Brechin, Oct. 28. and ſigned, *John Moliſon, Provoſt*; from the principal inhabitants of the ancient borough of Perth, dated Nov. 4. and ſigned by 165; from the freeholders of the county of Berwick, dated, Greenlaw, Oct. 31. and ſigned, *John Stuart*; from the gentlemen, juſtices of the peace, clergy, freeholders, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the county of Clackmanan, dated, Clackmanan, Nov. 7. and ſigned, *William Cathcart, Præſes*; from the magiſtrates and town-council of St Andrew's, dated, St Andrew's, Oct. 3. and ſigned, *Chriſtianus Adamſon, Dean of Guild*; from the gentlemen, freeholders, juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the county of Nairn, dated, Nairn, Nov. 7. and ſigned, *Hugh Roſe, Preſes*; and from the mayor, capital burgeſſes, common-council-men, and town-clerk, of the borough and pariſh of Southmolton, dated Nov. 10. and ſigned, *John Starland, Town-clerk*; — in the gazette of Nov. 21. four, from the high ſheriff, gentry, clergy, freeholders, and other inhabitants, of the county of Berks, ſigned by 302; from the mayor, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of the borough of Lymington, ſigned by 74; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and common-council, of the town of Lochmaben, dated Nov. 13. and ſigned, *William Hoggan, Provoſt*; and from the high ſheriff and grand jury of the county of Dublin, ſigned by 21; — in the gazette of Nov. 25. ten, from the mayor, high ſteward,

ſteward, bridgemaſters, and burgeſſes, of the corporation of Maidenhead, dated Nov. 14.; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and council, of the borough of Linlithgow, dated, Linlithgow, Nov. 4 and ſigned, *Robert Clark, Provoſt*; from the noblemen, gentlemen, and freeholders, of the county of Fife, dated, Cupar, Nov. 10. and ſigned, *Leven, Præſes*; from the gentlemen, juſtices of peace, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of Stirling, ſigned, *James Bruce*; from the magiſtrates, town-council, and all the principal inhabitants, of the borough of Fortroſe, ſigned, *Hector Munro, Provoſt*; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of the borough of Nairn, dated, Nairn, Nov. 6. and ſigned, *Lewis Roſs, Provoſt*; from the merchants, gentlemen, traders, and inhabitants, of the town and county of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſigned by 169; from the mayor, jurats, freemen, and principal inhabitants, of the town of Rye, dated, Rye, Nov. 14. and ſigned by 69; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of the borough of Inverneſs, dated, Inverneſs, Nov. 6. and ſigned, *William Chiſholm, Provoſt*; and from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of the ancient and royal borough of Forfar, dated Nov. 15. and ſigned, *William Ker, Provoſt*; — and in the gazette of Nov. 28. two, from the aldermen, common-council-men, freemen, and inhabitants, of the town of Cambridge, dated, Cambridge, Nov. 15. and ſigned by 96; and from the noblemen, gentlemen, and freeholders, of the county of Forfar, dated, Fortar, Nov. 13. and ſigned, *John Ogilvie*.

But in oppoſition to the *addreſſes*, many *humble addreſſes*, *memorials*, and *petitions*, have been preſented, diſapproving of coercive meaſures. Of theſe we cannot make a full enumeration: for none of them are inſerted in the gazette: we ſhall however take notice of ſuch as we ſee mentioned in the papers, — viz. two preſented Oct. 4. from the gentlemen, merchants, and traders, of London, ſigned by 1171; and from the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and others, citizens of Briſtol, ſigned by 979; two, Oct. 12. from Dover and Devonſhire; one, Nov. 3. from Halifax, ſigned by 1848; and one, Nov. 10. from the principal gentlemen, merchants, freemen, and inhabitants, of the city of Worceſter, ſigned by about 500. — We inſert one, viz.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and others, citizens of Briſtol, humbly beg leave to approach the throne, with the moſt reſpectful aſſurances of our unalterable attachment and affection to your Majeſty's royal perſon and family, and of our unfeigned zeal for the ſupport of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and proſperity of your once united and flouriſhing, but now, moſt unhappily diſtracted empire.

It is with an affliction not to be expreſſed, and with the moſt anxious apprehenſions for ourſelves and our poſterity, that we behold the growing diſtractions in America threaten, unleſs prevented by the timely interpoſition of your Majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs, nothing leſs than a laſting and ruinous civil war. We are apprehenſive, that if the preſent meaſures are adhered to, a total alienation of the affections of our fellow-ſubjects in the colonies will enſue; to which affection, much more than to a dread of any power, we have been hitherto indebted for the ineſtimable benefits which we have derived from thoſe eſtabliſhments. We can foreſee no good effects to the commerce or revenues of this kingdom, at a future period, from any victories which may be obtained by your Majeſty's arms over deſolated provinces and an exaſperated people. — From the conſequences of a reverſe of things, in the courſe of human events, not impoſſible, we chuſe to avert our eyes. We apprehend that none can profit by the continuance of this war, and therefore we hope none can with it, except theſe nations, who, envious of the diffuſive liberty, and conſequent power and proſperity of your dominions, are the natural enemies of Great Britain.

We owe a teſtimony of juſtice to your colonies, which is, that in the midſt of the preſent diſtractions, we have received many unequivocal proofs, that our fellow-ſubjects in that part of the world are very far from having loſt their ancient affection and regard for their mother-country, or departed from the principles of commercial honour and private juſtice. Notwithſtanding the ceſſation of the powers of government throughout that vaſt continent, we have reaſon to think, judging by the imports into this city, and by our extenſive correſpondencies,

cies, that the commodities of American growth, enumerated by acts of parliament, have been as regularly brought to Great Britain as in the moſt quiet times. We aſſure your Majeſty, that the trade of this port, and the ſubſiſtence of a great part of your kingdom, have depended very much on the honourable, and, in this inſtance, amicable behaviour of your American ſubjects. We have in this ſingle city received within one year, from the 1ſt of September 1774, more than one million buſhels of wheat, to ſay nothing of the great quantity of other valuable commodities eſſential to our navigation and commerce. Theſe circumſtances we humbly beg leave, with the utmoſt deference, to ſubmit to your Majeſty's conſideration, in order to ſhew, that whenever your royal clemency ſhall exert itſelf in behalf of your colonies, the diſpoſitions on their parts to peace and reconciliation are by no means ſo unfavourable as many perſons, from paſſion or miſinformation, may poſſibly ſuggeſt.

No part of your Majeſty's ſubjects can wiſh more earneſtly to preſerve the conſtitutional ſuperiority of the Britiſh legiſlature over all parts of your dominions, than the citizens of Briſtol. But they are convinced from clear reaſon and ſevere experience, that this ſuperiority can hardly be preſerved by mere force, nor without acquiring the confidence, and cultivating the affections of the great and numerous people who inhabit the Britiſh plantations. We humbly conceive, that this authority would ſuffer no diminution in the leaſt prejudicial to it, by healing conceſſions, by the relaxation of penal ſtatutes, which have been found ineffectual for their purpoſes, and by relinquiſhing the purſuit of an object, the poſſible attainment of which, under any circumſtances of fortune, may admit of the moſt ſerious doubt. On the contrary, we have reaſon, although things have been carried to unfortunate lengths of hoſtility on both ſides, to hope the moſt ſalutary effects from a return under your Majeſty's provident and ſagacious direction, to the ancient indulgent and happy uſage of this kingdom, with regard to its colonies.

We find ourſelves under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of making, with reſpectful plainneſs, this dutiful and moſt faithful repreſentation of our ſentiments to your Majeſty, leſt it might be ſuppoſed that by our ſilence we were conſenting to the opinions and wiſhes for coercive proceedings, expreſſed in the late addreſſes to your Majeſty. We aſſure your Majeſty, that we are men of peaceful diſpoſitions, that we deteſt the thought of obtruding on your Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency, any ſort of recommendation of force and rigour againſt any part of your people. That we who have long flouriſhed by an amicable intercourſe with the colonies, ſhould call for coercive meaſures, as the probable means of future commerce, would not only be arrogant and preſumptuous, but unnatural and ungrateful. No; experience has hitherto taught us the good effects of ſuch meaſures, and it little becomes us to recommend violent and hazardous proceedings. We muſt always look back with ſatisfaction and gratitude to that period of your Majeſty's reign, when a prudent conceſſion reſtored tranquillity and commerce to all your Majeſty's dominions. We truſt, that after having humbly intreated the exertion of your Majeſty's wiſdom for reconciling amicably the differences which unhappily ſubſiſt among your ſubjects, we have cleared ourſelves to our own conſciences, and acquitted ourſelves in the eyes of Almighty God, of our ſovereign, and of our country, from any ſhare whatſoever in producing the calamities which the preſent proceedings, ſo inauſpiciouſly begun, may yet bring upon this nation."

Extracts from the addreſſes. [522.]

"We have obſerved the tender and humane reluctance with which your Majeſty and the parliament have entered upon meaſures of coercion againſt your Majeſty's diſobedient ſubjects in America; and, at the ſame time, we cannot but have remarked, with the deepeſt concern, that the demands of thoſe deluded men have riſen in proportion to the unwillingneſs they have ſeen in the parent-ſtate to have recourſe to meaſures of force, till at length ſome of your Majeſty's colonies have dared to enter into an open rebellion. Their troops have taken the field; money has been raiſed to pay them; and an illegal aſſembly, now ſitting at Philadelphia, has uſurped, and is executing, with a heavy hand, thoſe powers which have been denied to the legiſlature of Great Britain.

In this ſituation of affairs, we think it our duty to expreſs our abhorrence of the rebellion now carrying on in Ame-

rica, and to make a tender of our lives and fortunes towards the ſuppreſſion of it; beſeeching your Majeſty to take care that your empire be not diſmembered, nor the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh legiſlature impaired. Exert, Great Sir, your whole force, ſhould it be neceſſary, in the ſupport of theſe important objects: when they are ſecured, we know, from the experience we have had of the mildneſs of your Majeſty's diſpoſition, that you will reſtore peace to your miſguided ſubjects in America, with as much pleaſure as you have evidently had pain in entering upon hoſtile meaſures againſt them." *Gr. Yarmouth mayor, &c.*

"Your Majeſty's paternal care and tenderneſs have, under divine providence, brought this country to its preſent height of glory and power.—The wiſdom of your Majeſty's councils, the benevolence and goodneſs of your heart, would have preſerved a continuance of thoſe bleſſings to the whole empire, if unfortunately there did not exiſt here, as well as in America, men, who, void of all principle, are hardened enough, at the expence of every duty they owe your Majeſty and their country, to become at once (under the maſk of patriotiſm) diſreſpectful to your ſacred perſon, and diſturbers of the public peace. Their machinations have driven headlong the Americans into a rebellion, which cowardice only prevents their joining in." *Taunton mayor, &c.*

"We ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, and to our duty as the guardians of the public peace, did we paſs over in ſilence, and were we not openly to declare our diſapprobation of thoſe aſſociations which have been endeavoured to be procured by circular letters [520, 21.] and factious emiſſaries, diſperſed throughout the kingdom, in order to diſturb the peace of your Majeſty's dominions, and in open defiance of your late royal proclamation [455.]; for which daring inſult (big with every miſchief offered to the powers with which your Majeſty is inveſted for the ſecurity of the public tranquillity), we beſeech your Majeſty, that the propagators and abettors of ſuch infidious meaſures may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment." *Devon juſtices.*

"If our unhappy and deluded fellow-ſubjects in America ſhall continue in their unnatural and unprovoked rebellion, with our fortunes and with our lives we will aſſert the ſupremacy of our King and parliament over every part of the Britiſh empire; and teach the ſons of anarchy, that the ſame arm which was lately ſtretched out for their defence and ſecurity, and which drove all their enemies far from their borders, can with equal eaſe chaſtiſe ungrateful and rebellious ſubjects; happy that the rod is in the moſt mild and merciful hand, in the hand of the father and friend of his people." *Leith.*

"We cannot but condemn that want of equity which leads our American fellow-ſubjects to urge the advantages Great Britain derives from their commerce as a ſufficient reaſon for their not being ſubjected to bear an equitable proportion in the public burdens of the ſtate, whilſt, from the ſame commerce, themſelves derive ſuperior advantages, according to their property employed in it, and their different ranks and conditions in life. We cannot but condemn their want of gratitude to their parent-country, and of tenderneſs to their poorer fellow-ſubjects here, ſhewn in the raſh, unwarrantable prohibition of all commerce with your Majeſty's European dominions; by which they deſigned and hoped to deprive thoſe of the means of ſubſiſtence, who, by the ſweat of their brows, had long contributed to the protection and proſperity of America; tho', we have the pleaſure to aſſure your Majeſty, we as yet feel no ſuch melancholy effects of American ingratitude and unkindneſs, by any unuſual failure of demand for our manufactures, or of employment for our poor." *Bradford, &c.*

"To attain the ends of a lawleſs aſſociation, which aims at nothing leſs than an independence on the mother country, that would draw down deſtruction on their own heads, the legal government of the colonies, now in rebellion, has by degrees been ſubverted, and the allegiance due to your Majeſty from your loyal ſubjects there, has been extorted by and transferred to a few uſurpers, whoſe regard for the public is abſorbed in the hope of private advantage: in the proſecution of their traitorous purpoſes the hoſtilities originally commenced by the Americans, have been continued in a manner practiſed only by ſavages; and in the conduct of a war, on which, with unhallowed lips, they implore the divine bleſſing, we behold, with equal amazement and horror, the violation of thoſe rule-

rules of war to which humanity, and the practice of all civilized nations, have given a sanction.—The rights, whatever they are, which the Americans claim, are founded in charters from time to time granted by your Majesty's royal predecessors, under proper limitations and restrictions: with the greatest professions of zeal for liberty do these infatuated people exalt the regal into arbitrary power; and, from principles of law and logic which are now for the first time advanced, contend, that the acts of the aggregate legislative body are of less force to bind the subject than those of an integral part thereof; and with all the insidious arts of adulation, your Majesty is courted to accept of that absolute power which you have uniformly disclaimed, as well by the whole tenor of your conduct, as by referring the means of preserving the supremacy of this country over the colonies to the great council of the nation.

For this singular instance of moderation, as for every other benefit which we derive from your Majesty's paternal care and watchful regard for our interests, receive, Most Gracious Sovereign! the sincere and humble acknowledgements of us your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects; and as the merciful forbearance hitherto shewn to the colonies in rebellion would, if farther extended, be injurious to the interests of the whole British empire, accept also this tender of every assistance which we are capable of rendering towards establishing the authority of the British legislature over its colonies and dependencies; while with unfeigned zeal we supplicate the Supreme Disposer of all events for prosperity on those wise and lenient, but steady councils, which have been resolved on, and we doubt not will be pursued for effectuating this important and necessary purpose." *Middlesex justices.*

[*Irish and Scottish affairs still deferred.*]

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8 At Mortonhall, Charles Gordon, Esq; of Braid, to Miss Jackie Trotter, daughter of Thomas Trotter, Esq; of Mortonhall.

8. At Edinburgh, John Hamilton, Esq; of Tobago, to Miss Susie Wilson, daughter of William Wilson of Soonhope, Esq; writer in Edinburgh.

14 At Edinburgh, Patrick Herron of Herron, Esq; to Lady Betty Cochran, daughter of the Earl of Dundonald.

23. At Aberdeen, Sir William Seton of Pitmedden, Bt, to Miss Peggy Legertwood, eldest daughter of James Legertwood of Tillery, Esq;

27. At Edinburgh, William Kilpatrick of Balmae, Esq; to Miss Minie Gordon, eldest daughter of the deceased William Gordon of Greenlaw, Esq;

28. Peter Auriol Drummond, Esq; second son of the Archbishop of York, to Miss Milnes, only daughter of Pemberton Milnes, Esq; of Wakefield.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3. At London, the Lady of Lord Viscount Beauchamp, of a son and heir.

4. At London, the Lady of Lord Paget, of a son and heir.

19 At London, the Lady of Lord Viscount Hinchinbrooke, of a daughter.

At London, the Duchess of Athol, of a daughter. Baptized, at his Grace's house in Grosvenor Mews, Nov. 19. by the name *Charlotte*; sponsors, for their Majesties, the Earl of March and Lady Effingham; and for the Duchess-dowager of Athol the Duchess of Gordon.

DEATHS.

Aug. 29. At Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr David Deas merchant of that city.

At Boston, Lieut Henry Dawson, of the 43d regiment of foot, (Carey's.)

At Boston, occasioned by the wounds he received at the battle of Bunker's hill, Ensign Robert Hesketh, of the 14th regiment of foot, nephew of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bt.

Oct. 31. At Cambeltown, John Armour, aged 108.

Nov. 1. At Jedburgh, Thomas Potts, sheriff-clerk of Roxburghshire. He held that office near thirty years.

2. At Dundee, Mrs Anna Carnegy, relict of William Lyon, Esq; Advocate.

2. At Newhaven, near Edinburgh, in the 87th year of his age, Mr James Craig, late clerk to the general sessions of Edinburgh, which place he enjoyed upwards of thirty years.

In Northamptonshire, Mrs Anne Cockbolt, in the 104th year of age.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Preston, writer to the signet.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr James Inglis junior, merchant, of that city.

8. At London, Stephen Penny, Esq; controller of excise in Scotland.

12. At Hereford, William Norbury, aged 105.

12. At Edinburgh, James Smollet of Bonhill, Esq; one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, and sheriff depute of Dumbartonshire.

John Smith, Esq; member for Bath.

14. At Faskaly, Perthshire, Mrs Robertson of Faskaly.

15.

15. At London, Adam Hay, Esq; member of parliament for the county of Peebles.

16. At Gartmore, Nicol Graham of Gartmore, Esq; aged 80.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr William Mein merchant of that city.

18. At his house in Leith, Mr Robert Forbes, one of the bishops of the Episcopal church of Scotland.—"According to our information, he was born in the parish of Rayne, Aberdeenshire, in the year 1707, where he received the rudiments of education. He then went to the Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he completed his academical studies, and soon after became a preacher. Having early devoted himself to the service of the church, he applied, with unwearied diligence, to the study of the scriptures, and of every branch of literature that had a tendency to qualify him for that most important office. In the character of a clergyman none did greater honour to the profession. As a preacher, his language was nervous, pathetic, persuasive; as a Christian, he illustrated, by his example, the doctrines he inculcated from the pulpit. In the worst of times, and in the most critical scenes of life, he maintained a firmness and intrepidity of mind hardly to be equalled. His classical knowledge was extensive and accurate, and his researches into the history and antiquities of his native country employed many of his leisure-hours, and rendered these studies familiar to him. In the duties of social life he was second to none. Benevolence of heart added a dignity and lustre to the genuine purity and simplicity of his manners. He was affable, generous, humane, and, in a literal sense, a friend to mankind. In a word, as he lived, so he died, a truly HONEST MAN, most sincerely regretted by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and by many others who had not." *Week. Mag.*

18. At Kinloch, Perthshire, George Oliphant Kinloch, Esq;

22. At London, Alexander Johnston, Esq; of Carnsalloch, Dumfriesshire, one of the oldest merchants in London.

22. At London, Sir John Hill, Knight of the Swedish order of Gustavus Vasa, [xxxvi. 336], and botanist to the royal gardens at Kew.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr William Tod merchant of that city.

22. At a little hut which he had inhabited many years at Tinnar, Thomas Skinnisby, aged 119. He was formerly butler to Lady Harriot Beauclerk.

27. At Dundee, in the thirtieth year of her age, Mrs Jean Williamson, spouse of Dr James Blinshall, one of the ministers of that borough.

28. At Monymeal, Mr Robert Moodie, minister of that parish.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Lilias Elphinston, eldest daughter of the deceased Robert Elphinston, Esq; of Quarrol, and relict of Captain James Douglas.

30. At London, Lady-dowager Martha Chadworth.

30. At Morriston, Cecilia Coats, wife of Mr Stephen Maxwell of Morriston.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Dodds, Marchmont herald at arms.

30. At Cullean, Thomas Earl of Cassillis, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland in the present parliament. His Lordship is succeeded in honours and estate by his only brother David Kennedy, Esq; of Newark, who represented the county of Air last parliament.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased

to invest the Earl of Galloway with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle. The ceremony was performed, soon after the levee, in his Majesty's closet, Nov 1. several of the great officers of the state and court being present.

4. to grant unto George Payne, Esq; the office of Keeper of his Majesty's Lions in the Tower of London, in the room of Henry Vaughan, Esq; deceased.

to deliver to William Earl of Dartmouth the custody of the Privy Seal, [in the room of the Duke of Grafton [605], who resigned].

to appoint Thomas Viscount Weymouth to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

to appoint Lord George Sackville Germaine, to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Lords Dartmouth and Weymouth took the oaths of office, and Lord George was sworn of the privy council, Nov. 10.

11. to grant the dignity of Baronets of G. Britain to Alexander Leith, of Burgh St Peter, in the county of Norfolk, Esq; and to Henry Etherington, of Kingston upon Hull, Esq;

18. to appoint John Earl of Ashburnham, to be Groom of his Majesty's Stole, and First Gentleman of his Bedchamber.

18. to grant unto Thomas Lord Pelham the office of Keeper of his Majesty's Great Wardrobe.

18. to grant unto Thomas Lord Lyttelton the offices of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces, and Warrens, beyond Trent.—His Lordship was sworn of the privy council Nov. 17.

18. to grant unto George Coleman, Esq; the office of Serjeant at Arms in ordinary, to attend upon his royal person when there is no parliament, and in time of parliament on the Speaker of the House of Commons, in

in the room of Nicholas Bonfoy, Eſq; deceaſed.

20. to appoint Thomas Erſkine, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Gothenburg, Marſtrand, and the other poſts on the weſtern coaſt of Sweden.

22. to appoint Sir John Stepney, Bt. to be his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary at the court of Dreſden.

30. "*St. James's* [Nov. 30. This day] the King was pleaſed to grant unto the preſent Maſter, Governors, and Aſſiſtants of the Scotiſh Hoſpital of the Foundation of King Charles II. his licence to erect an hoſpital in ſome convenient place within London or Weſtminſter, or the liberties thereof, which ſhall in future be called, *The Scottiſh Hoſpital of the Foundation of King Charles II.*; and to ordain, that the ſaid corporation ſhall hereafter have one preſident, ſix vice-preſidents, and one treaſurer, (to be annually elected), and ſuch a number of governors as ſhall pay and continue to pay ſuch annual ſum or ſums as, under a by law of the ſaid corporation, ſhall be declared qualified, and be appointed to that office."

War-office, Nov. 7. 1775.

6th reg. of dragoons: Lt-Gen. Edward Harvey is appointed to be Colonel, vice James Cholmondeley; deceaſed.

16th reg. of light dragoons: Corn. Simon Wilmot to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Auriol Drummond; by purchaſe.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Lt-Col. William Fleming to be Captain of a Company, vice George Weſt; preferred.

Ditto: Maj. Robert Seymour Conway, of the 3d horſe, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Fleming.

Ditto: Capt. Thomas Edmondes to be Captain of a Company, vice William Amherſt; preferred.

Ditto: Enſ. Jacob Whittington to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Edmondes.

Ditto: —— Dury, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Jacob Whittington.

14th reg. of foot: Maj.-Gen. Robert Cuninghame to be Colonel, vice William Keppel; removed.

32d reg. of foot: Col. William Amherſt to be Colonel, vice Robert Robinſon.

Ditto: Enſ. Colebrooke Neſbitt to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Parker; preferred.

Ditto: —— Faulkner, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Colebrooke Neſbitt.

Ditto: Enſ. Andrew Robinſon to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Maddock, who retires.

Ditto: Charles Helyar, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Andrew Robinſon.

Ditto: Surgeon's Mate —— Kennedy, of the 25th foot, to be Surgeon, vice James Blair, who retires.

58th reg. of foot: Col. George Weſt to be Colonel, vice Robert Cuninghame; removed.

Lt-Col. John Douglas, of 2d dragoons, to be Aid de-Camp to the King, vice George Weſt; preferred.

Lt-Col. Alexander Leſlie, of 64th foot, to be Aid-de-Camp to the King, vice William Amherſt; preferred.

Capt. John Gordon, of 52d foot, to be Major in the army.

War-office, Nov. 28.

4th reg. of dragoons: Surgeon Richard Newman Toll is appointed to be Surgeon, vice Edward Yale; by purchaſe.

7th reg. of dragoons: —— Gorge, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Grimſton; by purchaſe.

16th reg. of dragoons: Surgeon David Barry, of the 70th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Robert Home.

Ditto: Thomas Gartſide, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Simon Wilmot; by purchaſe.

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. William Langly to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Jacob Sheffield; by purchaſe.

Ditto: George Gibſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Langly; by purchaſe.

Ditto: —— Schutz, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Wilmot Vaughan, who reſigns.

1ſt reg. of foot, 1ſt bat: Enſ. Robert Corſane to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Baillie; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Robert Mein, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Munro; by purchaſe.

4th reg. of foot: Lieut. Peregrine Francis Thorne to be Adjutant, vice George Hutchinſon, who reſigns.

5th reg. of foot: Thomas Raſſet, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Charlton, preferred.

7th reg. of foot: James Burroes, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Chaplain Gregory, deceaſed.

10th reg. of foot: Anthony Leverſuch to be Quartermaſter, vice Joſeph Johnſton, deceaſed.

13th reg. of foot: Maj. Andrew Edhouſe to be Major, vice John Hill, preferred.

Ditto: Capt. Hugh Meyrick to be Captain of a Company, vice Andrew Edhouſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Thomas Daniel Black to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hugh Meyrick.

Ditto: Enſ. Charles Ruſh to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Daniel Black.

14th reg. of foot: Charles Forbes, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Heſketh, deceaſed.

16th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Jones to be Captain, vice Nicholas Cox.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Barrow to be Lieutenant, vice John Jones.

Ditto: Enſ. George Sproule, of 59th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Gamble, preferred.

18th reg. of foot: Enſ. Edmund Prideaux

to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Triſt, who reſigns.

Ditto: Enſ. John Percy, of 45th foot, to be Enſign, vice Edmund Prideaux.

Ditto: Enſ. Francis John Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Fowler; by purchaſe.

26th reg. of foot: Enſ. Edward Pearce Willington to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Haſtings, deceaſed.

Ditto: Thomas Bolton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Pearce Willington.

28th reg. of foot: Hoſpital Mate Thomas Morriſon to be Surgeon, vice James Jameſon.

35th reg. of foot: Lieut. Peter Hedman Elliſton, of the 64th reg. to be Captain, vice Charles Stuart, preferred.

38th reg. of foot: Maj. William Butler, of 65th reg. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Pigot, preferred.

Ditto: John Cooke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Andrew Mitchell, deceaſed.

43d reg. of foot: Capt. Charles Stuart, of the 35th reg. to be Major, vice Edward Cane; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Todd to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Dawſon, deceaſed.

Ditto: Solomon Eagle, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Todd.

45th reg. of foot: William Ruxton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Percy, removed.

Ditto: Surgeon John Mallet to be Surgeon, vice Richard Veal, preferred.

47th reg. of foot: Capt. Thomas Gamble, of the 16th reg. to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas Smelt, preferred.

48th reg. of foot: Enſ. James Skene to be Lieutenant, vice James Campbell, preferred.

Ditto: Joſeph Otway, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Skene.

56th reg. of foot: Edward Vicars, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Fitz-William, removed.

59th reg. of foot: David Leſlie, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Sproule, preferred.

64th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Forſter Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Blood; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Gratton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Forſter Hill; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. George Montgomery Metham, of the 10th reg. to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Hedman Elliſton, preferred.

65th reg. of foot: Maj. Thomas Smelt, of the 47th reg. to be Major, vice William Butler, preferred.

Ditto: Lieut. Stephen Winthrope to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Roberts, deceaſed.

Ditto: Enſ. Henry Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Stephen Winthrope.

Ditto: William Fitch, Gent to be Enſign, vice Henry Miller.

70th reg. of foot: Surgeon's Mate —— Leighthuzer, of 30th reg to be Surgeon, vice David Barry, removed.

Hoſpital, North America: Dr Charles Bladgen to be Phyſician.

Ditto: Dr John Mervin Nooth to be Purveyor and Phyſician-extraordinary.

Ditto: —— Field to be Surgeon.

Ditto: Surgeon Thompſon Forſter to be Surgeon.

Ditto: Surgeon James Jameſon, of 28th reg. to be Apothecary.

Ditto: —— Paine to be Apothecary.

Col. Charles Rainsford to be Governor of Cheſter, vice James Cholmondeley, deceaſed.

From other papers.

Lt-Col. Roy Inſpector-General of the ſtores intended for America.

George Ferguſſon, Eſq; Advocate, one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, in the room of James Smollet, Eſq; deceaſed. [*P. S.*] He took his ſeat Dec. 6.

Robert Chalmers, Eſq; Accountant-General of Exciſe in Scotland, is appointed Controller-General, in the room of Stephen Fenny, Eſq; deceaſed.

Sir John Sebright, member for Bath, in the room of John Smith, Eſq; deceaſed.

William Hervey, Eſq; member for the county of Eſſex, in the room of John Conyers, Eſq; deceaſed.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Dec. 8. 1775.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18 s. 3 d.	17 s. 6 d.	16 s. 8 d.
Bear,	15 s. 0 d.	13 s. 8 d.	12 s. 6 d.
Oats,	10 s. 8 d.	9 s. 6 d.	7 s. 9 d.
Peaſe,	10 s. 6 d.	10 s. 0 d.	9 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, Dec. 12. 1775. Oat-meal, 10 d. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for November 1775.

Within the city	Males 51, Fem. 50	101	140. Incr. 74.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 19, Fem. 20	39	

Age.			No.	Diſeases.	No.
Under		2	46	Aged ——	19
Between	2 &	5	15	Bowelhive ——	6
	5 &	10	8	Chincough ——	10
	10 &	20	5	Conſumption ——	46
	20 &	30	6	Cholic ——	1
	30 &	40	6	Fever ——	36
	40 &	50	10	Rheumatiſm ——	1
	50 &	60	12	Small pox ——	8
	60 &	70	15	Still born ——	4
	70 &	80	10	Suddenly ——	2
	80 &	90	5	Swelling ——	1
	90 &	100	1	Teething ——	1
		105	1		